The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV—NO. 39. MASSILLON, OHIO, MARCH 18, 1887. WHOLE NO. 1,234.

BUCHER'S

OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday, March 23, 1886.

The New Comedy Boom in Three Big laughs.

THE FAMOUS COMEDIANS

Leon & Cushman,

In E. E. Kidder'i Musical comedy

ON THE STAGE!

New music! Bright songs and dances Magnificent costumes! Scenery and novel mechanical effects.

The Funniest of All Funny Plays.

Prices 25, 50 and 75 cents.

Reserved seats at J. V. R. Skinner's.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner. Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. **Physician and Surgeon,**
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

H. C. ROYER, M. D **SURGEON.**
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 10:0 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 109 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D. **Physician and Surgeon.**
Office hours; 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office at east end of Rover Block on West Main St. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1852. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 352 Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

WIDOW'S WEEDS

M'LLE RHEA

AS A

DASHING WIDOW.

M'lle Rhea, the famous French artiste, now taking her farewell of the American public, has received the highest praise not only for her artistic excellence, but for her rare social qualities. Her farewell tour has been a series of ovations. It seems that every one is anxious to pay a tribute of regret to the charming actress who carries away with her not only the laurels of victory, but the hearts of the American people. In Montreal the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. On her farewell night, over five hundred students from McGill, Laval and Victoria universities came in a body, conveying a French flag and a huge basket of flowers, which they lowered to the stage while singing the Marseillaise. They cheered the actress until the *walls of the theater were shaken.*

This is only one of the many instances of the regal reception tendered this charming artiste. Her hold on the American public is easily understood. She is endowed with heaven's choicest gifts, youth, beauty and talent; but these essentials alone are not the *open sesame* to success. She has a quality of her own; an innate goodness that shows itself in every action and wins the hearts of all beholders. She comes to the stage like a ray of sunshine. Her smile is angelic, her good spirits infectious, her voice like the ripple of clear, bubbling water. To see Rhea once is to be her admirer forever. She leaves America with the greatest regret and will carry away with her none but sweet memories of her many friends.

Of all the plays that M'lle Rhea has presented in America, "The Widow," her latest success, is, without question, the greatest.

"The Widow."

"The Widow," is an adaptation from a French comedy by Meilhac and Halevy, two of the cleverest French writers and dramatists. "Fron Fron" owes its life to their skillful hands. "The Widow" is beautifully written, with a sparkle and dash that is truly refreshing. It is pure in tone, refined in sentiment, original in plot and unique in construction. The situations are

Extremely Laughable,

and it is one of the cleverest satires ever presented to the American public. Wherever produced by M'lle Rhea it has received the encominms of press and public. More than once dramatic authors will cast their net into the ocean of literature before bringing to light so exquisite a pearl. The company supporting M'lle Rhea is the best she has ever had. The ensemble is perfect, the comedians are remarkably clever, the ladies all

Talented and Beautiful

and the costumes worn in "The Widow" are marvels of elegance and taste. The stage settings and draperies receive more than usual attention, the principal properties and effects being made expressly for "The Widow" by Mr. Edward Siedel of Wallack's Theater. "The Widow" affords M'lle Rhea ample scope for the display of her varied talents, and an opportunity to wear her most gorgeous dresses. Incidental to the comedy, she will wear her famous

Queen of Holland Dress

which she purchased in Paris for ten thousand francs. For the benefit of our lady readers we append a description of this regal garment.

The front of the dress is composed o heavy yellow satin, richly covered with raised flowers in embroidery and gorgeous ostrich plumes. One side of the front is occupied by a beautiful bird of paradise, artistically wrought in gold thread. The material of the sweeping train, four yards in length, is black satin, profusely covered with gold flowers. The corsage matches the train in color and material, gold embroidery and ostrich plumes again forming prominent features, a bunch of the plumes being also displayed on the left shoulder. The jewels worn with this costume are an echo of the royal garment, and consist of a magnificent set of diamonds, bracelets and necklace presented to M'lle Rhea in St. Petersburg as a souvenir of her first visit to the dominions of the Czar. The Toronto *Mail* says of M'lle Rhea in "The Widow:"

"M'lle Rhea appeared the very ideal of the part—looking, acting and dressing it to perfection. It appeared to be, of all the characters in which Rhea has appeared here, the one best calculated to bring out that charming finesse and consummate art which invariably marks her acting."

Those who wish to see a beautiful play, magnificently acted and gorgeously costumed, should not miss seeing

M'lle Rhea in "The Widow."

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

An Ordinance.

An ordinance to prevent injury to the water and public machinery, implements, pipes and fixtures of, and to prevent unlawful interference thereafter.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massillon it shall be unlawful for any person hereafter, in any way, to defile or pollute any stand pipe, pipe, hydrant, plug, cistern or reservoir belonging to or connected with water works of the Massillon Water Company. Should any person violate the provisions of this section, he shall on conviction thereof be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, hereafter, to deface, break, or otherwise injure any machinery, pipes, hydrants, valves, plugs or other fixtures of the Massillon Water Company that have been lawfully placed by said Massillon Water Company in any public street, alley, square, thoroughfare or public place in the above said municipality; should any violate the provisions of this section he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person not duly authorized by competent authority so to do, to turn on and cause to flow, the water from any hydrant, valve, plug or other fixtures of the Massillon Water Company, when such hydrant, valve, plug or other fixture is on square or other thoroughfare or public place in the City of Massillon Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply when water is so turned on for the purpose of preventing damage to property by fire.

SEC. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances existing inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

H. HUBER, President.

Attest. J. R. WHITE, City Clerk

An Ordinance.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Massillon, That whenever any person or persons other than the Street Commissioner wish to break into the streets, lanes, alleys, or public grounds of the city for the purpose of connecting with the water or gas pipes or with the sewers, drains or ditches, or for any other purpose, such person or persons shall make application to the committee on streets and alleys, whose duty it shall be to see that the streets, lanes, alleys, or public grounds are left in as good and sound a condition as before they were disturbed. Any person or persons violating this section shall be liable in damages to persons or property injured by any unlawful disturbance of said streets, alleys, lanes or public grounds, and any person or persons violating the section, or who shall fail or neglect to comply with the same shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each violation

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication according to law.

H. HUBER, President.

Attest. J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

An Ordinance.

Establishing the office of the City Civil Engineer of the city of Massillon

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massillon, That the office of the City Civil Engineer become a permanent office according to law, as provided by the State of Ohio and the officer of said office shall be chosen by the City Council of said city, and said officer shall hold his office as prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Any ordinance or parts of ordinances existing inconsistent with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication according to law.

H. HUBER, Pres't.

Attest: J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

Attachment Notice.

John W. Sims, Plaintiff, } Before W. S. Rogers
vs. } J. P. of Perry township,
Louis Stratton, Def't. } Stark county, Ohio.

On the 11th day of February, A. D., 1887, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of fifty four dollars.

February 11, 1887. JOHN W SIMS.
37 38

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Joseph Pabst, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph Pabst, late of Stark county deceased.

Dated this 5th day of February, A. D. 1887.
37-8 FELIX R SHEPLEY.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Philip Lucius, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Philip Lucius, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 8th day of March, A. D. 1887.
38 3t PETER LUCIUS.

Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of A. F. Worbs. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

EUGENE C. WILLISON,
March 3, 1887.—37 3t Assignee.

WANTED.

WANTED—A first-class canvasser, male or female. Apply at this office.

CANVASSERS WANTED AGENTS ARE MAKING $5 to $6 per day selling our Patent Extension Step Ladders. Territory going East. Address or call on CHEETAIN HAY RAKE Co., Box 307, Canton, O.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE of eight rooms, cellar, summer kitchen and barn. No. 101 East Tremont street. Occupation given April 1. Apply to A. T. Skinner

FINE SIX ROOMED HOUSE, on East Oak St. In excellent location. Inquire of Jas. R. Dunn.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

HURLED DOWN TO DEATH.

THIRTY-NINE PEOPLE KILLED AND OVER ONE HUNDRED INJURED.

A Boston & Providence Train Crashes Through a Bridge Between Roslindale and Forest Hill With Fearful Results. Narrow Escape From a Fire Horror.

BOSTON, March 15.—The most horrible railroad accident that has occurred in the vicinity of Boston since the Revere holocaust happened Monday morning in the West Roxbury district. The 7 a. m. train on the Boston & Providence railroad crashed through a highway bridge over South street, between Forest Hills and Roslindale stations, the accident resulting, so far as learned at present, in the death of thirty-nine persons and the injury, in many cases very serious, of 114 more. The crash of the falling bridge and cars was heard for some distance, and the inhabitants flocked to the scene.

The fire department was on the scene almost immediately, and prevented the horror of cremation. Doctors and ambulances were sent for in every direction, and many soon arrived. Their services were put in execution at once as the dead and wounded were taken out. Most of the dead and those of the injured who were able to be moved were sent to Roslindale and Dedham. The train was in charge of Conductor Tilden, who met a terrible death. He was found on the bank with his leg literally torn off; his abdomen separated and bowels protruding. He was also otherwise badly mangled. He died a few moments after being found.

The wrecked train is one over the West Roxbury branch, and the scene of the accident is a third of a mile above Forest Hills station. The only cause so far as known is that the Bussy bridge gave way. There were nine passenger cars on the train, all heavily loaded. W. K. White was the engineer.

As soon as the accident occurred word was sent to the nearest station, and from there the superintendent of the road was notified by telegraph and messengers summoning surgical assistance were sent out on horseback. In the meantime a force of men set to work to relieve those who were pinned under the wreck, and a wrecking train was also made up and at once sent to the scene. A hundred and fifty mattresses were obtained at the city hospital and sent by the train which carried the surgeons and friends of the passengers.

The bridge where the accident occurred was one over South street, and the gentleman says that the accident was due to the giving way of the structure under the weight of the train, owing doubtless to some hidden fault in the construction or the material used. The news spread like wildfire and the people thronged to the scene by thousands. In a short time the place was crowded with people.

The bridge is comparatively a new structure. The accident is attributed to several causes, but it is now stated that it was caused by a truck under one of the cars becoming detached and striking against the abutments of the bridge. Almost immediately after the smoker fell flames began to pour out of the windows. The car had taken fire from the stove. The fire department, however, was promptly at the scene and soon extinguished the flames.

The corrected list of victims makes thirty-nine the number of those that were killed outright or have died of injuries. The dead are: Assistant Conductor Myron Tilden, of Dedham; Miss Lizzie Walton, of Dedham; Miss Lizzie Mandeville, of Dedham; Edward E. Norris, of Dedham; Mrs. Kennard, of Roslindale; Mrs. Harkins; Patrolman Waldo R. Lailer, of Division 13; William S. Strong, 772 Broadway, South Boston; Miss L. H. Price, of Dedham; Miss Barry, Miss Hormisdas Cardinal, of Roslindale; Mary Murphy; Alice Dermot, sixteen years old; Joe Clapp, of Central station; Mrs. Cornell, Washington street, Roslindale; George Metcalf, druggist, 32 Tremont street, Boston; Edgar M. Snow, of West Roxbury; William Johnson, violinist, of Roslindale; Brakeman Smith, of West Roxbury; James Gates, of Roslindale; S. S. Houghton, of Roslindale; William Snow, of West Roxbury; H. F. Johnston, of Boston; O. Henry Gay, of Concord street, Roxbury; Henry Stone, of West Roxbury; Mrs. Sarah E. Ellis, of Medfield; Miss Norris, of West Roxbury; Webster Drake, conductor, of Dedham; Mr. Adams, of Rock Cider; Mrs. M. L. Osborne, of Dover, N. H., employed on Summer street, Boston; — Barrack, of Cornhill street, West Roxbury; Miss Swallow, of Roslindale; Miss Ida Adams, aged seventeen years, of Roslindale; Gus Welsh, of Park street, West Roxbury; Albert S. Johnson, aged forty years, of Roslindale; Peter Swalun, tailor, aged forty-five years, of Roslindale; Emma O. Lull, of Roslindale; Hattie J. Dudley, of Roslindale.

The following are among the injured: Otto Mueller, of 8 Glen street, Roslindale, badly injured; Miss Beecher, stepdaughter of Mueller, ankle sprained; Walter Whittemore, of Roslindale, head badly bruised and hand crushed; Miss Mary Adams, of Roslindale, leg dislocated, probably fatally injured; Charles Weeks, of Estate Fenno & Co., Roslindale, injured about the head and arms; Edward B. Mosse, of Roslindale, badly injured and three ribs broken; Cyrus W. Hays, of Roslindale, shoulder crushed and other injuries, probably fatally hurt; Benjamin W. Dunham, of Roslindale, slightly injured; Edward W. Reed, slightly hurt; Mrs. Nellie Tabraham, badly injured about the back and face; C. W. Dow, badly injured; Charles May, of Roslindale, slightly injured; a man, name unknown, with arm severed from body; George F. Waldron, of Roslindale, badly hurt; Frank Gibbons, of West Roxbury, slightly injured; Frank Nichols, of Dedham, injured about the head; — Humphrey, back hurt; Miss Hawkins, extent of injuries unknown; Leonard Tabraham, leg broken; Edward H. Packard, of Roslindale, fractured ankle, incised wounds about face, hands, ear, thigh and hips; James Ryan, of Skinner Hill, Roslindale, badly injured; — Warner, of Conway street, probably fatally injured; — Thompkins, of Skinner Hill, badly injured; Mr. Hormisdas Cardinal, of Washington, near Poplar street, scalp wounds and contusions of chest; John S. Murphy, of Roslindale, very badly injured, probably fatally; Mary Murphy probably fatally injured; C. L. Cutler, of Dedham, ribs broken and face injured

The latest information makes it safe to say that 114 persons sustained injuries, but only about twenty-five of these are badly injured.

The railroad commissioners visited the scene of the accident, and had point d out to them the supposed cause of the accident. At the lower end of the hangers which supported the bridge is a cast iron box enclosing a clutch which resembles two fingers of a hand drawn up to a half circle. These clutches were about two and a half inches wide, and one and a half inches thick. Over the iron fingers was a round steel pinion about eighteen inches long, and three inches in diameter. One of these fingers was completely rotted away by rust, and the other rusted about half through. Thus the whole strain was thrown on these weak iron fingers, and it was but a natural consequence that when the engine passed, that this finger should break, and one of its supports being gone the whole bridge had to fall.

"BLOODY ROWAN."

Another Killing Under Very Peculiar Circumstances.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 15.—Again has another killing been added to the long and bloody list which has been so long a disgrace and a blot on the otherwise fair name of Kentucky. The deed is committed, too, in that county of all others which has done so much to bring reproach upon this state.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, two citizens of Morehead, county seat of Rowan, were standing on a sidewalk in that unfortunate town, talking, as is supposed, good humoredly. One of them, J. N. Witcher, remarked to the other, John Trumbo: "I could cut your throat, Trumbo, were you and I to get into a fight, before you could draw your pistol to save your life." "Well," said Trumbo, "I will just show you that you could not." Saying this he pulled his pistol, and immediately the weapon was discharged, and Witcher fell to the ground and expired in a few minutes.

Upon examination it was found that the ball, a 44-caliber, had penetrated the skull, and the brain was oozing our in great quantities. Trumbo claimed that the shooting was accidental, but he was soon placed under arrest. Several of the witnesses seem to think Trumbo didn't intend to kill Wicher, as it is claimed they had always been good friends, and never expressed any malice toward each other. There are others, though, who believe it was a cold-blooded murder, and in this doubtful state the matter will probably rest until a judicial investigation is made.

The victim of Trumbo's pistol was formerly a conductor on the Chesapeake & Ohio road, but had retired from railway service to engage in business in Morehead. He bore an excellent reputation, and his tragic death is deeply regretted. John Trumbo is considered a worthless character, and puts in most of his time drinking and carousing. He belongs, it is said, to the Tolliver faction, and this, coupled with the fact that there have already been attempts to put people out of the way who are supposed to know too much, lends color to the theories of those who believed it was a murder and not an accident.

EULOGIZING EADS.

The New Orleans Press on the Dead Engineer.

CAPT. J. B. EADS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The Times-Democrat, commenting on the death of Capt. James B. Eads, says: "The loss at any time of such a man would be a calamity to mankind, but at this particular time, in the full ripeness of his fame as a great engineer and scientist, when the crowning glory of his long and useful life, that giant work which his genius had conceived, and which it was his dearest wish to live long enough to carry forward to triumphal success, needed his master mind, his guiding hand, his death is indeed deplorable."

Regarding the jetties and benefits resulting therefrom to the Mississippi valley, it says, "This one engineering enterprise of his has added $1,800,000,000 to the wealth of farmers and manufacturer, of this vast region, which he opened to the largest steamers of the world."

James B. Eads was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1820. At an early age he developed a taste for mechanics. At thirteen he went to St. Louis and supported his mother's family by selling apples on the street. He afterward became a civil engineer. He received the contract for building the first seven vessels of the Mississippi gunboat flotilla. He also built the great St. Louis bridge, and has been engaged in a number of prominent engineering projects, the most noticeable of which are the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. He leaves a wife and five daughters.

Arrival of Captain Ead's Body.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 16. The body of Capt. Eads arrived here from Nassau yesterday, accompanied by his wife and his daughter, Mrs. Hazzard. They were met here by J. F. How, his son-in-law. They will leave on a private car for St. Louis this evening. The funeral will take place there on Thursday.

The N. Y., P. & O. Strike at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., March 16.—The first train in for over a week was sent out over the N. Y., P. & O. road yesterday afternoon. The train was in charge of Detective Hilderant and seven Pinkerton men. The strikers collected in a large body along the track, but owing to the large number of policemen on the ground they made no demonstration and the train passed through unmolested. At 5:30 o'clock a second train left the yard. It is the present intention of the railroad management to run only two freight trains a day until the business of the road will warrant an increase in the number. The striking yardmen were quiet and orderly, and nothing was done to interfere with the movement of the trains.

A Maniac Mother.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 16.—Carrie Thompson, crazed with grief over the death of her husband, which occurred a few days ago, deliberately took her daughter, aged ten years, out of her home last night, and forced her to the Ohio & Mississippi railroad yards, where she was thrown in a box car. The mother followed the child and, grabbing her by the throat, drew a large bowie knife from her pocket, and commenced cutting the child in the face and breast, hacking her into mince meat. Upon seeing the watchman, who came to the car, the woman made a desperate effort to cut his throat, but was knocked down. The child was taken from the car dead, when the maniac mother was placed in jail.

IS WILLING TO ARBITRATE

CANADA MAKING OVERTURES ON THE FISH QUESTION.

The Government Forwards a Proposition to the London Office Which It is Expected the United States Will Accept. A Brief History of Former Treaties.

NEW YORK, March 16.—An Ottawa special to the Tribune says: Recognizing the magnitude of the interests involved in the present fishery dispute, and the importance to the people of this country of the pending difficulty, the Canadian government about eight weeks ago forwarded to the colonial office in London, a proposition which it was suggested should be sent to the United States secretary of state by the English authorities, suggesting a modus vivendi for the settlement of all differences between the British North American possessions and the United States. These propositions have not been made public. The full text of the matter so submitted was seen by a correspondent and the following is the substance:

After rehearsing the history of the treaties of 1871, 1818 and 1854, as well as legislative action in 1830, the document sets out that by the treaty of 1871 Canada went so far as to grant a continuance to the Americans of the treaty rights for six months, in order not to interfere with or break in upon the fishery season of 1885. This concession was freely made, although the United States refused, on the plea of non possumus, to continue to the Canadians the equivalent concession of admitting Canadian fish duty free. As soon as the fishing season of 1886 opened the Canadian government issued a special circular, dated May 5, to the district customs officers, explaining the situation, and ordering them "to furnish any foreign vessels, boats or fishermen found within three marine miles of the shore within your district, with a printed copy of the warning enclosed herewith." This warning notice carried out the acts of the 1818 treaty.

The document then goes to show that the United States local authorities on this occasion, for the first time, devised a remarkable plan to enable fishing vessels to escape laws made for fishing vessels. They provide fishing vessels with full permits as trading vessels, in effect saying to Canadians: "You must admit these vessels to your ports to buy fish or bait or stores, or what they will, for they are licensed traders." But the Canadians have the simple rejoinder: "They are fishing vessels and therefore, can not trade."

In regard to the bait question, it is claimed that the catching of bait is fishing in its strictest sense and that all bait is necessarily caught within the three mile limit. To come within that limit to buy fish, fresh, caught within the limit, is in effect to be responsible for the fishing. The Americans have a special right under the treaty of 1818 to catch bait or buy bait on the Magdalen Islands and coasts of Newfoundland. Such a concession would have been obviously superfluous if similar rights were conceded in the clause which specifies that they may enter other Canadian waters for the specified purposes of obtaining wood and water, or shelter, or repairs, "and for no other purposes whatever."

It is then suggested that in order to settle all difficulties Canada submits that Great Britain should at once propose to the United States the settlement of all questions without reserve by the appointment of a commission to consist as follows: One delegate to be named by the governor and council of Canada, one from Newfoundland, by and with the consent of Great Britain; two from the United States and one from some independent European power. With such a commission it is said all questions could be satisfactorily adjusted. It is understood that Germany is the power which Canada would prefer as a referee.

HANGED BY A MOB.

A Convicted Murderer Taken From Falmouth Jail and Lynched.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 16. A special to the Morning Transcript says that at 12 o'clock last night a mob of masked men took possession of the jail at Falmouth, Ky., and took therefrom a man named Jackson, convicted in the Pendleton county court of murder. They took him down the Kentucky Central railroad toward Cincinnati. The mob was very orderly, and did no violence at the jail other than overpowering the jailor, taking the keys from him and unlocking the cell of the condemned man. None of the other prisoners were disturbed. The mob did their work so quietly that few people were aware of their presence in the city.

The name of the man was William Jackson, a negro, and he killed a man at Falmouth last April named Fryer. He was sentenced to the penitentiary yesterday for twenty years, and this infuriated the citizens and caused the mob to gather, as everybody thought he should have been hanged. His captors took him to the bridge over the river, where he was hanged. As far as learned, none of the mob were recognized, their masks completely hiding their identity. Only two citizens went to where the body is hanging, and few people in Falmouth know anything of the lynching.

Cincinnati Centennial.

CINCINNATI, March 16 The committee on guarantee fund of the Centennial exposition commissioners held a meeting at the Ohio Mechanics' institute yesterday afternoon. Several propositions to solicit subscriptions were received, and a number of large guarantees from merchants and manufacturers were voluntary offered. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. John Kilgore and George B. Keiper regarding the conditions of their subscriptions. It was stated also that the citizen of Walnut Hills were active towards increasing their subscriptions in order to induce the commissioners to determine upon erecting a mammoth building in Eden park and selecting that place as the site for the Centennial exposition. One of the members of the commission, it is understood, has a proposition from the Chester park lessees, which he will present at the next regular meeting of the board.

Newfoundlanders Cooling Down.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 14.—Persons who arrived here today on the steamer Newfoundland, from St. Johns, report that the excitement at Newfoundland over the refusal of the British government to approve the bait bill is subsiding, and that the islanders express confidence that the imperial authorities will not disallow the bill a second time. The statement that the people are seriously discussing annexation to Canada is characterized as false, such a possibility being as remote and as far from desirable as ever. Emphatic contradictions are given to the reports in circulation that the fishermen are dying of starvation on the shores of Newfoundland. Not a single person has died for want of food, and none will die.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SNOW BOUND AT EAGLE'S

BY BRET HARTE.

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CHAPTER VI.

The laughter that followed was interrupted by a sudden barking of the dogs in the outer clearing. Zenobia rose lazily and strode to the window. It relieved Hale of certain embarrassing reflections suggested by her comment.

"If it ain't that God-forsaken fool Dick bringing up passengers from the snow bound up stage in the road! I reckon I've got suthin' to say to that." But the later appearance of the apologetic Dick, with the assurance that the party carried a permission from her father, granted at the lower station in lieu of such an emergency, checked her active opposition. "That's like paw," she soliloquized aggrievedly; "shuttin' us up and settin' the dogs on everybody for a week, and then letting the whole stage service pass through one door and out at another. Well, it's his house and his whisky, and they kin take it, but they don't get me to help 'em."

They certainly were not a prepossessing or good natured acquisition to the party. Apart from the natural antagonism which, on such occasions, those in possession always feel toward the new comer, they were strongly inclined to resist the dissatisfied querulousness and aggressive attitude of these fresh applicants for hospitality. The most offensive one was a person who appeared to exercise some authority over the others. He was loud, assuming and dressed with vulgar pretension. He quickly disposed himself in the chair vacated by Zenobia, and called for some liquor.

"I reckon you'll hev to help yourself," said Rawlins dryly, as the summons met with no response. "There are only two women in the house, and I reckon their hands are full already."

"I call it d—d uncivil treatment," said the man, raising his voice; "and Hennicker had better sing smaller if he don't want his old den pulled down some day. He ain't any better than men that hev been picked up afore now."

"You oughter told him that, and mebbe he'd hev come over with yer," returned Rawlins. "He's a mild, soft, easy going man, is Hennicker! Ain't he, Col. Clinch?"

The casual mention of Clinch's name produced the effect which the speaker probably intended. The stranger stared at Clinch, who, apparently oblivious of the conversation, was blinking his cold, gray eyes at the fire. Dropping his aggressive tone to mere querulousness, the man sought the whisky demijohn, and helped himself and his companions. Fortified by liquor he returned to the fire.

"I reckon you've heard about this yer robbery, colonel," he said, addressing Clinch, with an attempt at easy familiarity.

Without raising his eyes from the fire Clinch briefly assented, "I reckon."

"I'm up yer examining into it for the express."

"Lost much?" asked Rawlins.

"Not so much ez they might hev. That fool Harkins had $100,000 in greenbacks sealed up like an ordinary package of $1,000, and gave it to a friend, Bill Guthrie, in the bank to pick out some unlikely chap among the passengers to take charge of it to Reno. He wouldn't trust the express. Ha! ha!"

The dead, oppressive silence that followed his empty laughter made it seem almost artificial. Rawlins held his breath and looked at Clinch. Hale, with the instincts of a refined, sensitive man, turned hot with the embarrassment Clinch should have shown. For that gentleman, without lifting his eyes from the fire, and with no apparent change in his demeanor, lazily asked:

"Ye didn't ketch the name o' that passenger?"

"Naturally, no! For when Guthrie hears what was said agin him he wouldn't give his name until he heerd from him."

"And what was said agin him?" asked Clinch musingly.

"What would be said agin a man that give up that sum o' money, like a chaw of tobacco, for the asking? Why, there were but three men, as far ez we kin hear, that did the job. And there were four passengers inside, armed, and the driver and express messenger on the box. Six were robbed by three!—they were a sweet scented lot! Reckon they must hev felt mighty small, for I hear they got up and skedaddled from the station under the pretext of lookin' for the robbers." He laughed again, and the laugh was noisily repeated by his five companions at the other end of the room.

Hale, who had forgotten that the stranger was only echoing a part of his own criticism of eight hours before, was on the point of rising with burning cheeks and angry indignation, when the lazily uplifted eye of Clinch caught his, and absolutely held him down with its paralyzing and deadly significance. Murder itself seemed to look from those cruelly quiet and remorseless gray pupils. For a moment he forgot his own rage in this glimpse of Clinch's implacable resentment; for a moment he felt a thrill of pity for the wretch who had provoked it. He remained motionless and fascinated in his chair as the lazy lids closed like a sheath over Clinch's eyes again. Rawlins, who had probably received the same glance of warning, remained equally still.

"They haven't heard the last of it yet, you bet," continued the infatuated stranger. "I've got a little statement here for the newspaper," he added, drawing some papers from his pocket; "suthin' I just run off in the coach as I came along. I reckon it'll show things up in a new light. It's time there should be some change. All the cussin' that's been usually done hez been by the passengers agin the express and stage company. I propose that the company should do a little cussin' themselves. See? Perhaps you don't mind my readin' it to yer? It's just spicy enough to suit them newspaper chaps."

"Go on," said Col. Clinch quietly.

The man cleared his throat, with the preliminary pose of authorship, and his five friends, to whom the composition was evidently not unfamiliar, assumed anticipatory smiles.

"I call it 'Prize Pusillanimous Passengers.' Sort of runs easy off the tongue, you know.

"'It now appears that the success of the late stage coach robbery near the summit was largely due to the pusillanimity—not to use a more serious word'"— He stopped and looked explanatorily toward Clinch: "Ye'll see in a minit what I'm gettin' at by that pusillanimity of the passengers themselves. 'It now transpires that there were only three robbers who attacked the coach, and that although passengers, driver and express messenger were fully armed and were double the number of their assailants, not a shot was fired. We mean no reflections upon the well-known courage of Yuba Bill, nor the experience and coolness of Bracy Tibbetts, the courteous express messenger, both of whom have since confessed to have been more than astonished at the Christian and lamblike submission of the insiders. Amusing stories of some laughable yet sickening incidents of the occasion—such as grown men kneeling in the road and offering to strip themselves completely if their lives were only spared; of one of the passengers hiding under the seat, and only being dislodged by pulling his coat tails; of incredible sums promised, and even offers of menial service for the preservation of their wretched carcasses—are received with the greatest gusto; but we are in possession of facts which may lead to more serious accusations. Although one of the passengers is said to have lost a large sum of money intrusted to him, while attempting with barefaced effrontery to establish a rival "carrying" business in one of the express company's own coaches'—I call that a good point." He interrupted himself to allow the unrestrained applause of his own party. "Don't you?"

"It's just h—ll," said Clinch, musingly.

"'Yet the affair,"' resumed the stranger, from his manuscript, "'is locked up in great and suspicious mystery. The presence of Jackson N. Stanner, esq.' (that's me), 'special detective agent to the company, and his staff in town, is a guaranty that the mystery will be thoroughly probed.' Hed to put that in to please the company," he again deprecatingly explained. "'We are indebted to this gentleman for the facts.'"

"The part you want to make in that article," said Clinch, rising, but still directing his face and his conversation to the fire, "ez far ez I ken see, ez that no three men kin back down six unless they be cowards, or are willing to be backed down."

"That's the point what I start from," rejoined Stanner, "and work up. I leave it to you ef it ain't so."

"I can't say ez I agree with you," said the colonel dryly. He turned, and still without lifting his eyes walked toward the door of the room which Zenobia had entered. The key was on the inside, but Clinch gently opened the door, removed the key, and closing the door again locked it from his side. Hale and Rawlins felt their hearts beat quickly; the others followed Clinch's slow movements and downcast mien with amused curiosity. After locking the other outlet from the room and putting the keys in his pocket, Clinch returned to the fire. For the first time he lifted his eyes; the man nearest him shrank back in terror.

"I am the man," he said slowly, taking deliberate breath between his sentences, "who gave up those greenbacks to the robbers. I am one of the three passengers you have lampooned in that paper, and these gentlemen beside me are the other two." He stopped and looked around him. "You don't believe that three men can back down six! Well, I'll show you how it can be done. More than that, I'll show you how one man can do it; for, by the living God, if you don't hand over that paper I'll kill you where you sit! I'll give you until I count ten: if one of you moves he and you are dead men—but you first!"

Before he had finished speaking Hale and Rawlins had both risen, as if in concert, with their weapons drawn. Hale could not tell how or why he had done so, but he was equally conscious, without knowing why, of fixing his eye on one of the other party, and that he should, in the event of an affray, try to kill him. He did not attempt to reason; he only knew that he should do his best to kill that man and perhaps others.

"One," said Clinch, lifting his derringer, "two—three"——

"Look here, colonel—I swear I didn't know it was you. Come—d—n it! I say—see here," stammered Stanner, with white cheeks, not daring to glance for aid to his stupefied party.

"Four—five—six"——

"Ward! Here!" He produced the paper and threw it on the floor.

"Pick it up and hand it to me. Seven—eight"——

Stanner hastily scrambled to his feet, picked up the paper, and handed it to the colonel. "I was only joking, colonel," he said, with a forced laugh.

"I'm glad to hear it. But as this joke is in black and white, you wouldn't mind saying so in the same fashion. Take that pen and ink and write as I dictate. 'I certify that I am satisfied that the above statement is a base calumny against the characters of Ringwood Clinch, Robert Rawlins and John Hale, passengers, and that I do hereby apologize to the same.' Sign it. That'll do. Now let the rest of your party sign as witnesses."

They complied without hesitation; some, seizing the opportunity of treating the affair as a joke, suggested a drink.

"Excuse me," said Clinch quietly, "but ez this house ain't big enough for me and that man, and ez I've got business at Wild Cat Station with this paper, I think I'll go without drinkin'." He took the keys from his pocket, unlocked the doors, and taking up his overcoat and rifle turned as if to go.

Rawlins rose to follow him; Hale alone hesitated. The rapid occurrences of the last half hour gave him no time for reflection. But he was by no means satisfied of the legality of the last act he had aided and abetted, although he admitted its rude justice, and felt he would have done so again. A fear of this, and an instinct that he might be led into further complications if he continued to identify himself with Clinch and Rawlins; the fact that they had professedly abandoned their quest, and that it was really supplanted by the presence of an authorized party whom they had already come in conflict with—all this urged him to remain behind. On the other hand, the apparent desertion of his comrades at the last moment was opposed both to his sense of honor and the liking he had taken to them. But he reflected that he had already shown his active partisanship, that he could be of little service to them at Wild Cat Station, and would be only increasing the distance from his home; and above all, an impatient longing for independent action finally decided him. "I think I will stay here," he said to Clinch, "unless you want me."

Clinch cast a swift and meaning glance at the enemy, but looked approval. "Keep your eyes skinned, and you're good for a dozen of 'em," he said, sotto voce, and then turned to Stanner. "I'm going to take this paper to Wild Cat. If you want to communicate with me hereafter you know where I am to be found, unless"—he smiled grimly—"you'd like to see me outside for a few minutes before I go?"

"It is a matter that concerns the stage company, not me," said Stanner, with an attempt to appear at his ease.

Hale accompanied Clinch and Rawlins through the kitchen to the stables. The ostler, Dick, had already returned to the rescue of the snow bound coach.

"I shouldn't like to leave many men alone with that crowd," said Clinch, pressing Hale's hand; "and I wouldn't have allowed your staying behind ef I didn't know I could bet my pile on you. Your offerin' to stay just puts a clean finish on it. Look yer, Hale, I didn't cotton much to you at first; but ef you ever want a friend, call on Ringwood Clinch."

"The same here, old man," said Rawlins, extending his hand as he appeared from a hurried conference with the old woman at the woodshed, "and trust to Zeenie to give you a hint ef there's anythin' underhanded goin' on. So long."

Hale inclined to resent this implied suggestion of protection, yet half pleased at the idea of a confidence with the handsome girl he had seen, Hale returned to the room. A whispered discussion among the party ceased on his entering, and an awkward silence followed, which Hale did not attempt to break as he quietly took his seat again by the fire. He was presently confronted by Stanner, who, with an affectation of easy familiarity, crossed over to the hearth.

"The old kernel's d—d peppery and high toned when he's got a little more than his reg'lar three fingers of corn juice, eh?"

"I must beg you to understand distinctly, Mr. Stanner," said Hale, with a return of his habitual precision of statement, "that I regard any slighting allusion to the gentleman who has just left not only as in exceedingly bad taste coming from *you*, but very offensive to myself. If you mean to imply that he was under the influence of liquor, it is my duty to undeceive you; he was so perfectly in possession of his faculties as to express not only his own but *my* opinion of your conduct. You must also admit that he was discriminating enough to show his objection to your company by leaving it. I regret that circumstances do not make it convenient for me to exercise that privilege; but if I am obliged to put up with your presence in this room, I strongly insist that it is not made unendurable with the addition of your conversation."

The effect of this deliberate and passionless declamation was more discomposing to the party than Clinch's fury. Utterly unaccustomed to the ideas and language suddenly confronting them, they were unable to determine whether it was the real expression of the speaker, or whether it was a vague badinage or affectation to which any reply would involve them in ridicule. In a country terrorized by practical joking they did not doubt but that this was a new form of hoaxing emculated to provoke some response that would constitute them as victims. The immediate effect upon them was that complete silence in regard to himself that Hale desired. They drew together again and conversed in whispers, while Hale, with his eyes fixed on the fire, gave himself up to somewhat late and useless reflection.

He could scarcely realize his position. For however he might look at it, within a space of twelve hours he had not only changed some of his most cherished opinions, but he had acted in accordance with that change in a way that made it seem almost impossible for him ever to recant. In the interests of law and order he had engaged in an unlawful and disorderly pursuit of criminals, and had actually come in conflict, not with the criminals, but with the only party apparently authorized to pursue them. More than that, he was finding himself committed to a certain sympathy with the criminals. Twenty-four hours ago, if any one had told him that he would have condoned an illegal act for its abstract justice, or assisted to commit an illegal act for the same purpose, he would have felt himself insulted. That he knew he would not now feel it an insult perplexed him still more. In these circumstances the fact that he was separated from his family, and as it were from all his past life and traditions by a chance accident, did not disturb him greatly; indeed, he was for the first time a little doubtful of their probable criticism on his inconsistency, and was by no means in a hurry to subject himself to it.

Lifting his eyes, he was suddenly aware that the door leading to the kitchen was slowly opening. He had thought he heard it creak once or twice during his deliberate reply to Stanner. It was evidently moving now so as to attract his attention, without disturbing the others. It presently opened sufficiently wide to show the face of Zeenie, who, with a gesture of caution toward his companions, beckoned him to join her. He rose carelessly as if going out, and, putting on his hat, entered the kitchen as the retreating figure of the young girl glided lightly toward the stables. She ascended a few open steps as if to a hay loft, but stopped before a low door. Pushing it open, she preceded him into a small room, apparently under the roof, which scarcely allowed her to stand upright. By the light of a stable lantern hanging from a beam he saw that, though poorly furnished, it bore some evidence of feminine taste and habitation. Motioning to the only chair, she seated herself on the edge of the bed, with her hands clasping her knees in her familiar attitude. Her face bore traces of recent agitation, and her eyes were shining with tears. By the closer light of the lantern he was surprised to find it was from laughter.

"I reckoned you'd be right lonely down there with that Stanner crowd, particularly after that little speech of your'n, so I sez to maw I'd get you up yer for a spell. Maw and I heerd you exhort 'em! Maw allowed you woz talkin' a furrin tongue all along, but I—sakes alive!—I hed to hump myself to keep from 'hushin' into a yell when yer jist drawed them Webster unabridged sentences on 'em." She stopped and rocked backward and forward with a laugh that, satisfied by the proximity of the roof and the fear of being overheard, was by no means unmusical. "I'll tell yo whot got me, though! That part commencing: 'Suckamstances over which I've no control——'"

"Oh, come! I didn't say that," interrupted Hale, laughing.

"'Don't make it convenient for me to exercise the privilege of kickin' yer out to that extent,'" she continued; "'but if I cannot dispense with your room, the least I can say is that it's a d—d sight better than your company'—or suthin' like that! And then the way you minded your stops and let your voice rise and fall jest ez easy ez if you wos a First Reader in large type. Why, the kernel wasn't nowhere. His cussin' didn't come within a mile o' yourn. That Stanner jist turned yaller."

"I'm afraid you are laughing at me," said Hale, not knowing whether to be pleased or vexed at the girl's amusement.

"I reckon I'm the only one that dare do it, then," said the girl, simply. "The kernel sez the way you turned round after he'd done his cussin', and said yer believed you'd stay and take the responsibility of the whole thing—and did in that kam, soft, did-anybody-speak-to-me style—was the neatest thing he'd seen yet! No! Maw says I ain't much on manners, but I know a man when I see him."

For an instant Hale gave himself up to the delicious flattery of unexpected, unintended and apparently uninterested compliment. Becoming at last a little embarrassed under the frank curiosity of the girl's dark eyes he changed the subject.

"Do you always come up here through the stables?" he asked, glancing round the room, which was evidently her own.

"I reckon," she answered, half abstractedly. "There's a ladder down thar to maw's room"—pointing to a trap door beside the broad chimney that served as a wall—"but it's handier the other way, and nearer the hosses ef you want to get away quick."

This palpable suggestion—borne out by what he remembered of the other domestic details—that the house had been planned with reference to sudden foray or escape reawakened his former uneasy reflections. Zeenie, who had been watching his face, added, "It's no slouch, when bar or panthers hang round nights and stampede the stock, to be able to swing yourself on to a hoss, whenever you hear a row goin' on outside."

"Do you mean that you"——

"Paw used, and I do now, sense I've come into the room." She pointed to a nondescript garment, half cloak, half habit, hanging on the wall. "I've been outer bed and on Pinchpine's back as far ez the trail five minutes arter I heard the first bellow."

Hale regarded her with undisguised astonishment. There was nothing at all Amazonian or horsey in her manners, nor was there even the robust physical contour that might have been developed through such experiences. On the contrary she seemed to lazily effeminate in body and mind. Heedless of his critical survey of her, she beckoned him to draw his chair nearer, and, looking into his eyes, said:

"Whatever possessed you to take to huntin' men?"

Hale was staggered by the question, but nevertheless endeavored to explain. But he was surprised to find that his explanation appeared stilted even to himself, and, he could not doubt, was utterly incomprehensible to the girl. She nodded her head, however, and continued:

"Then you haven't anythin' agin' George?"

"I don't know George," said Hale, smiling. "My proceeding was against the highwayman."

"Well, he was the highwayman."

"I mean it was the principle I objected to—a principle that I consider highly dangerous."

"Well, he is the principal, for the others only helped, I reckon," said Zeenie, with a sigh, "and I reckon he is dangerous."

Hale saw it was useless to explain. The girl continued:

"What made you stay here instead of goin' on with the kernel? There was suthin' else besides you wanting to make that Stanner take water. What is it?"

A light sense of the propinquity of beauty, of her confidence, of their isolation, of the eloquence of her dark eyes, at first tempted Hale to a reply of simple gallantry; a graver consideration of the same circumstances froze it upon his lips.

"I don't know," he returned awkwardly.

"Well, I'll tell you," she said. "You didn't cotton to the Kernel and Rawlins much more than you did to Stanner. They ain't your kind."

In his embarrassment Hale blundered upon the thought he had honorably avoided.

"Suppose," he said with constrained laugh, "I had stayed to see you?"

"I reckon I ain't your kind, neither," she replied promptly. There was a momentary pause, when she rose and walked to the chimney. "It's very quiet down there," she said, stooping and listening over the roughly boarded floor that formed the ceiling of the room below. "I wonder what's going on."

In the belief that this was a delicate hint for his return to the party he had left, Hale rose, but the girl passed him hurriedly, and, opening the door, cast a quick glance into the stable beyond.

"Just as I reckoned—the horses are gone too. They've skedaddled," she said, blankly.

Hale did not reply. In his embarrassment a moment ago the idea of taking an equally sudden departure had flashed upon him. Should he take this as a justification of that impulse, or how? He stood irresolutely gazing at the girl, who turned and began to descend the stairs silently. He followed. When they reached the lower room they found it as they had expected—deserted.

"I hope I didn't drive them away," said Hale, with an uneasy look at the troubled face of the girl. "For I really had an idea of going myself a moment ago."

She remained silent, gazing out of the window. Then, turning with a slight shrug of her shoulders, she said, half defiantly: "What's the use now? Oh, maw! the Stanner crowd has vamoosed the ranch, and this yer stranger kalkulates to stay!"

(To be continued.)

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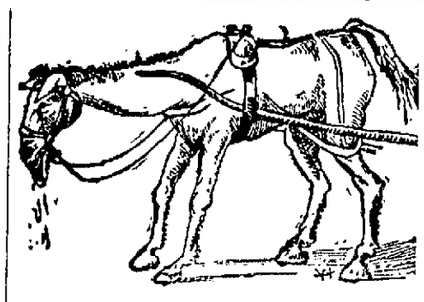

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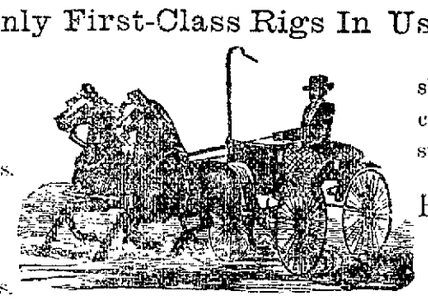

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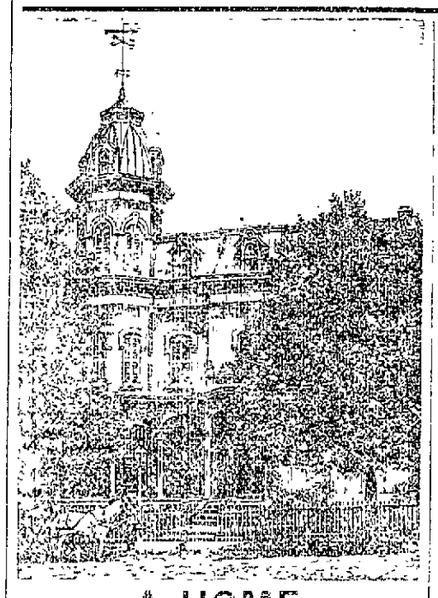

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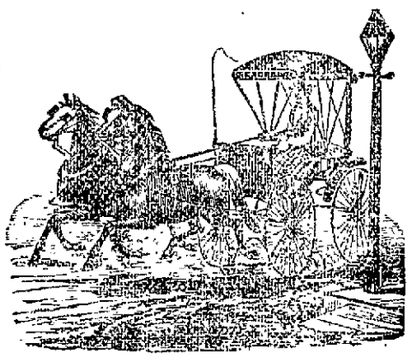

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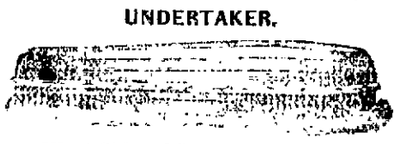
WATER WHITE GLEINE, 150 TEST.

Warranted none better. Gasoline for stoves and gas machines, 74, 86, 87, 88 and 90 gravities. Lubricating oils. Stoves and heading wanted. 8y

JOHN H. OCDEN,

UNDERTAKER.



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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NATURE'S ANSWER.

A man would build a house, and found a place
As fair as any on the earth's fair face;
Soft hills, dark woods, smooth meadows richly green,
And cool tree-shaded lakes the hills between.
He built his house within this pleasant land—
A stately, white-porched house, long years to stand;
But, rising from his paradise so fair,
Came Fever in the night, and killed him there.
"Oh, lovely land!" he cried, "how could I know
That death was lurking under this fair show?"
And answered Nature, merciful and stern,
"I teach by killing. Let the others learn."

A man would do great work, good work and true;
He gave all things he had, all things he knew.
He worked for all the world, his one desire
To make the people happier, better, higher;
Used his best wisdom, used his utmost strength,
And, dying in the struggle, found at length
The giant evils he had fought, the same;
And that the world he loved scarce knew his name.
"Has all my work been wrong? I meant so well!
I loved so much!" he cried. "How could I tell?"
And answered Nature, merciful and stern,
"I teach by killing. Let the others learn."

A maid was asked in marriage. Wise as fair,
She gave her answer with deep thought and prayer,
Expecting in the holy name of wife
Great work, great pain, and greater joy in life.
Such work she found as brainless slaves might do;
By day and night, long labor, never through.
Such pain—no language can such pain reveal;
It had no limit but her power to feel.
Such joy—life left in her sad soul's employ
Neither the hope nor memory of joy.

Helpless she died, with one despairing cry:
"I thought it good! How could I tell the lie?"
And answered Nature, merciful and stern,
"I teach by killing. Let the others learn."
—Charlotte P. Stetson in Woman's Journal.

WEALTHY COLORED CITIZENS.

The Carolinas Take the Lead—From Half a Million Down.

John W. Cromwell, a negro journalist in Philadelphia, has compiled an exhibit of the business condition of his race in America.

The Carolinas take the lead in the number of well-to-do negroes. North Carolina has twenty who are worth from $10,000 to $30,000 each. In South Carolina the negroes own $10,000,000 worth of property. In Charleston fourteen men represent $200,000. Thomas R. Smalls is worth $18,000, and Charles C. Leslie is worth $12,000. The family of Noisettes, truck farmers, are worth $150,000. In the city savings banks the negroes have $124,930.35 on deposit. One man has over $5,000. He recently bought a $10,000 plantation and paid $7,000 in cash.

In Philadelphia, John McKee is worth $500,000. He owns 400 houses. Several are worth $100,000 each.

The negroes of New York own $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 worth of real estate. P. A. White, a wholesale druggist, is worth $250,000, and has an annual business of $200,000. Catherine Black is worth $150,000.

In New Jersey the negroes own $2,000,000 worth of real estate. Baltimore has more negro home owners than any other large city. Nineteen men are worth a total of $800,000. John Thomas, the wealthiest, is worth about $150,000. Less than 100 negroes in Washington are worth a total of $1,000,000.

In Louisiana the negroes pay taxes on $15,000,000 in New Orleans, and $30,000,000 in the state. Ionie Lafon, a French quadroon, is worth $1,100,000. The Mercer Bros., clothiers, carry a stock of $300,000. Missouri has twenty-seven citizens worth $1,000,000 in amounts ranging from $20,000 to $250,000.

The richest colored woman of the south, Amanda Eubanks, made so by the will of her white father, is worth $400,000, and lives near Augusta, Ga. Chicago, the home of 18,000 colored people, has three colored firms in business whose proprietors represent $20,000 each, one $15,000, and nine $10,000. The Eastlake Furniture company is worth $20,000. A. J. Scott has $35,000 invested in the livery business and is worth $100,000, including a well stocked farm in Michigan. Mrs. John Jones and Richard Grant are worth $70,000 each. A. G. White, of St. Louis, formerly purveyor to the Anchor line of steamers, after financial reverses, has, since the age of 45, retrieved his fortunes and accumulated $30,000. Mrs. M. Carpenter, a San Francisco colored woman, has a bank account of $50,000, and Mrs. Mary Pleasants has an income from eight houses in San Francisco, a ranch near San Mateo, and $100,000 in government bonds. In Marysville, Cal., twelve individuals are the owners of ranches valued in the aggregate at from $150,000 to $180,000. One of them, Mrs. Peggy Bredan, has besides a bank account of $40,000.

These statistics show that the brother in black is making some headway in the world. He is learning to "tote his own skillet."—Atlanta Constitution.

How to Read Books.

It is almost always worth while to read a thing twice over, to make sure that nothing has been missed or dropped on the way, or wrongly conceived or interpreted. And if the subject be serious, it is often well to let an interval elapse. Ideas, relations, statements of fact are not to be taken by storm. We have to steep them in the mind, in the hope of thus extracting their inmost essence and significance. If one lets an interval pass, and then returns, it is surprising how clear and ripe that has become which, when we left it, seemed crude, obscure, and full of perplexity.

All this takes trouble, no doubt; but then, it will not do to deal with ideas that we find in books or elsewhere as a certain bird does with its eggs—leaves them in the sand for the sun to hatch and chance to rear. People who follow this plan possess nothing better than ideas half hatched and convictions reared by accident. They are like a man who should pace up and down the world in the delusion that he is clad in sumptuous robes of purple and velvet, and when in truth he is only half covered by the rags and tatters of other people's castoff clothes.—John Morley.

A Story of Bill Arp.

The Atlanta Constitution tells the following story of Bill Arp: "Years ago a certain judge was a candidate for governor, and in making a public speech remarked: 'Gentlemen, the office of governor has been pursuing me for years.' Instantly William was on his feet, asking to be allowed a question. The judge declined to be interrupted. 'All right,' said William, with a shrug, 'If you won't answer a question for one, these folks ain't going to vote for you, that's certain.' 'Well, go on then, and ask your question,' replied the judge snappishly. William arose. 'You say,' he observed, 'that the office of governor has been pursuing you for years?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Well, sir,' said Arp solemnly, 'all that I've got to say is that you are gaining on it.'"

A Model of a Minister's Wife.

Deacon Whim—Well, my dear, do you think we ought to give the Rev. Mr. Newcomer a call? Mrs. Whim—By all means. He is just the man we want. "I am surprised to hear you say that. His trial sermon was fearfully dull." "Yes, I know, but did you notice his wife? She wore the cheapest kind of a dress and a bonnet three years old, if a day. Such a model of a minister's wife can't be found often."—Omaha World.

AGRICULTURAL.

Seventy-six per cent. of the raw cotton produced in this country is exported.

Seven hundred thousand frozen carcasses of mutton are shipped from New Zealand to England annually.

A farmer should be the architect of his own but when he builds his house he ought to leave the arranging of the interior to his wife.

An exchange says that farmers who attend to their business and are not politicians do not either wish or need a cabinet officer to represent their interests.

A Montana stockman writes that this has been the hardest winter ever experienced in that territory. Some ranchmen have lost fifty per cent. of their cattle, and others think that by spring the loss will, in many cases, amount to seventy-five per cent.

In the process of drying grass into hay most of the volatile oils which give green herbage its delicate flavor and odor are lost. But some farmers have found that putting clover and other grasses in barns while rather green and mixing with them enough dry straw to absorb moisture not only preserve the flavor in the hay, but a portion is communicated to the straw, making it much better for milk cows. It is possible that farmers may yet take to sowing sweet vernal grass for the sole purpose of flavoring their winter's supplies of dry hay or straw.

Farmers in this vicinity who have had to haul produce to market during the past month will probably find the following, clipped from the New York *Tribune*, interesting reading, though many of them may think it was written for their especial benefit: "Many communities are not alive to the economy of good roads, but generally the trouble lies in bad methods of making and repairing Often where the highways are well-nigh impassable except in the dry season, enough is expended to keep them in fairly good condition. Long years of vexatious experience has shown the disadvantage of the system of having each man work out his poll tax on the highway. Men who work well for themselves or for an individual neighbr, shirk shamefully when working for the public—themselves and neighbors collectively. Of the laborers put upon the roads, a considerable number expend most thought and effort in killing time. I have noticed that the men who never clean a shovel when they use it at home, clean it after every five minutes of use on the highway; and this cleaning requires ten minutes, five for the manufacture of a paddle, and five for its use. The average day's work on the highway is in quantity not more than half what it is on the farm, and in quality it is equally inferior. The overseer must often go counter to the wishes of his neighbors. The disagreeable duties and small pay of the position make it so undesirable that it is not accepted by the most prosperous men, but usually by men of so little judgment that they find it more desirable to attend to the affairs of the public than to their own. These men, lacking judgment, have the work misapplied, especially as they are not disposed to listen to the suggestions of others. I have, for example, known such a man to order the middle of a long line of solid road ploughed up, a laborious task, and one which well-nigh made the road impassable for a year. Again, most of the work is done in early spring, the season convenient for farmers, but the worst of all for the roads. Any small washout or break in the road in summer, which a little prompt work would correct, is neglected and allowed to grow because everybody is busy on the farm, and after animals and vehicles have been injured by it for months, it is repaired at considerable expense, it having steadily grown. The labor should be distributed throughout the year as it is needed on the road, not as it suits the farmer's convenience. Competent overseers are secured in cities, for they are made the contractors, and payment for the work is conditional upon its being good. The laborers are at hand whenever needed and all defects are corrected at once. This is a very important point. In the country some modification of this plan will be required, but it will soon be arrived at. Each job can be let to the lowest responsible bidder, the specifications always being full and carefully drawn: or the work of keeping the roads of the township in order may be let in a lump. This last would contain an element of uncertainty, whereby the public might profit, but I consider the first plan the better. It is the plan adopted in the township where I live, and it has worked very satisfactorily for years. Let public spirit and pride be aroused, the road tax collected in money and competent men be hired by bidding, to do the work, payment always being conditioned on faithful performance, and while the cost will not be increased the benefits will be trebled. Such questions as relate to the best materials to be used, to underdraining and grading, will be best settled by each township for itself, for what would be advisable in one locality would not be in another.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.

With a heroic self-sacrifice worthy of the cause, nearly all the members of the last congress seem willing—nay anxious, to serve the country at whatever sacrifice of public interest. There is hardly an office now vacant, or soon to be, at the disposal of the President that has not an applicant among the ex-members. Mr. Morrison, it seems generally conceded, will head the inter-commerce commission. It is probable that two other commissioners will come from Pennsylvania and New England. Mr. Mayberry, of Michigan, seems to long for a place on the commission, but his chances are regarded as poor. Messrs. Eden, of Illinois; Geddes, of Ohio; Bragg, of Wisconsin, and Hammond, of Georgia, would not object to places upon the Federal bench, and General Bragg's championship of the administration places him well in the front. Big Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, is frequently spoken of in connection with the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and he would undoubtedly accept it. Should Fairchild be made Secretary his chances will be bettered. The commissionership of patents, which will soon be vacated by the resignatin of Colonel Montgomery, has a dozen candidates, among whom are Halsell, of Kentucky, Hill of Ohio, and Wallace, of Louisiana. It is said that Cox, of North Carolina, who is prominently mentioned for gubernatorial honors, would be still more pleased to serve this dear land in its diplomatic corps. General Veile, of New York, has a like desire for a foreign mission. And dear, fascinating, big and oily Ben LeFevre, of Ohio, would like to radiate in the luxurious courts of some distant potentate, and says, without reservation, that he will be appointed or he will—faint. Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, would be pleased to succeed General Banks as United States marshal of his State. Mr. Green, of North Carolina, wants to chase the festive moonshiner, from precipice to precipice in the good old North State Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, while asking nothing from the President, will be a candidate for clerk of the next House. Mr. Fredericks will develop into a candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the House; but of course the ambition of both gentlemen, being from the same State, will not be gratified. Mr. Robertson, of Kentucky, is another candidate for sergeant. S. E. Payne, of New York, will stand for the secretaryship of the Senate. In this candidacy he will depend largely upon the support of Senator Hiscock, who is not supposed to cherish any considerable affection for General McCook, the present incumbent. McCook worked tooth and nail for Warner Miller at Albany, and at one time his efforts seemed to have defeated Hiscock. Many more ex-members are known to have a "sort o' hankerin'" after the things of this official life, but have signified no desire for any definite fruit. The saddest reflection is that there are not offices enough to go round. Well, in the case of shipwrecks, when the last drop of water has been served to the survivors, it is customary to pray. So it is to be presumed that those who are left can join in the comforts of religion.

The St. Louis *Globe* is responsible for the movement for the newspapers of America to supply the $18,000 deficiency which congress refused to give the United States Signal Service for the coming season. The *Globe* seems to think that the weather bureau will go to eternal smash if it does not receive that $18,000. It would seem that a bureau consuming hundreds of thousands each year could not be seriously hampered by the loss of such a comparatively small sum. The Signal Corps has always been conducted with a most lavish expenditure of money, and economy for a year or so might teach a useful lesson. In the single item of the school of instruction at Fort Meyer, thousands and thousands of dollars are thrown to the wind annually, and that without any appreciable increase in information regarding these winds. The same extravagance in any civil bureau would result in an immediate and most searching investigation.

Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit, can be Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administeration. Cures guaranteed Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co, 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Mary Booth, the editor of *Harper's Bazar*, is said to be going to Europe for rest.

He Thanks His Paper.

Mr. Editor: I was induced by reading your good paper to try Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for debility, liver disorder and scrofula, and three bottles have cured me. Accept my thanks. Jos. C. Boos, Ex.

The women of Kansas are registering in large numbers, to vote under the new municipal suffrage law.

Another Art Craze.

The latest art work among ladies is known as the "French craze" for decorating china, glassware, etc It is something entirely new, and is both profitable and fascinating. It is very popular in New York, Boston and other Eastern cities. To Ladies desiring to learn the art, we will send an elegant china placque (size 8 inches, handsomely decorated, for a model, together with box of material, 100 colored designs assorted in flowers, animals, soldiers, landscapes, etc, complete, with full instructions, upon receipt of only $1.00. The placque alone is worth more than the amount charged. To every lady ordering this outfit who encloses the address of five other ladies interested in art matters, to whom we can mail our new catalogue of art goods, we will enclose extra and without charge an imitation hand painted brass placque. Instruction book in painting, 16 colored pictures &c., only 15c Embroidery silk, best quality, all colors, 50c per 100 skeins. Tinsel braid, gold or silver, for art embroidery and needle work large ball only 15c. Macrame cord, white, 50c. per lb; any color, 60c per lb. Other goods at equally low prices. Address, The Empire News Co., Syracuse, N. Y. 39 8t

Ex-Empress Eugenia has applied to the city government of Naples for permission to enter the hospital as a nurse, and care for the soldiers wounded at Massowah.

No Cold Feet.

Send one dollar in currency, with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles for rheumatism, cold feet and bad circulation. They are the most powerful made in the world. The wearer feels the warmth, life and revitalization in three minutes after putting them on. Sent by return mail upon receipt of price. Send your address for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Write us full particulars of difficulties.

Our Magnetic Kidney Belts for gentlemen will positively cure the following diseases without medicine: Pain in the back, head or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, torpid liver, seminal emissions, impotency, heart disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, hernia or rupture, piles, etc. Consultation free Price of Belt with Magnetic Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D. or by return mail upon receipt of price. Send measure of waist and size of shoe worn. Send for circulars. Order direct.

NOTE—The above described Belt with Insoles is warranted to positively cure chronic cases of seminal emissions and impotency or money refunded even after one year's trial. 55-e o w

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO.,
134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The women of Kan., are registering in great numbers. A large number of members of the W. C. T. U. formed in procession, and marched to the city clerk's office and registered.

A Genial Restorative.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy promotes in the disordered organization are always agreeably, though surely progressive, never abrupt and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves, to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the reestablishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is with biliousness and constipation. Through digestion, regular evacuation and abundant secretion, are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective malaria and a first rate diuretic.

Mrs. Gladstone presided, a few days ago, at a public meeting held for the formation of a society of women in sympathy with the Liberal party, to offset the influence of the Primrose League. Women are coming to take part in politics more and more; and there is no reason why they should not.

A New Medicine Co. with a Line of Old, Popular and well known Remedies.

A corporation was organized at Pavilion, Genesee co., N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 20, under the name of The Gilmore Aromatic Wine Co., with a capital of $50,000. The following are the officers: Hon. E. A. Pierce, of Castile, President and Treasurer; Wm. H. Gilmore, of Pavilion, Vice President and general Superintendent of the Manufacturing Department; Geo. A. Sanders, of Rochester, Secretary and Manager Advertising department.

The Company succeeds the W. Gilmore & Son Aromatic Wine Co., who have been engaged for fifteen years at Pavilion, in the production of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine, Magnetic Elixir and other family medicines. They have an established trade throughout the United States, which capital and increased facilities, will enable the new company to greatly extend. Their Aromatic Wine is the only proprietary medicine that has ever had the approval of medical societies, and it is endorsed by hundreds of prominent physicians who have tested its merits. It is a medicine, not a beverage, and it is the best tonic and vitalizer known for men, women and children. Their Magnetic Elixir is a valuable and reliable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is highly endorsed by all who have given it a trial. All of the Gilmore remedies have been in use for several years and have an established reputation

The laboratory, wine vaults, packing and shipping department are at Pavilion, where they have a large building entirely devoted to their use. The Advertising and Sales department are at 429 and 431 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y., to which place all orders should be addressed.

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Saxon has bought a home in Kansas, and says she means to end her days in the State which has been the first to establish municipal suffrage for women. Mrs. Saxon is very popular in Kansas, and the people of that State will regard her settling among them as the first good result from the new law.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from proprietary medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicines in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for dyspepsia and liver complaint, and the German Syrup for cough and lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sales of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size 39-eow

Mrs. Helen M. Avery, of the Interior Department at Washington, has the most beautiful handwriting among the fifteen thousand or more clerks employed by the Government. She is also a clever pen-and ink artist. A head of Tasso drawn by her a few years ago is said by connoisseurs to be equal to the finest steel engraving.

"Histories make men wise, Poets witty." But what in the world does a man want with either when he has sprained his ankle. No sir, not these not these! Give him but one bottle of Salvation Oil. The greatest cure on earth for pain.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of Discovery, he was well and gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Z. T. Baltzly's. Large bottles $1 2

Evelyn College, the new Princeton "annex," sets forth, in its advertisement, among the various advantages of the school, that there will be "no co-education." The directors should ponder the wise words of J. H. Newman: "Co-education will go on outside of school if not inside, and the safest way is to let sentiment go hand in hand, with teacher and parents to direct and explain the great lesson which all are the better for learning soon or late."

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

PUSH YOUR PENSION CLAIM!

FITZGERALD & POWELL, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Washington, D. C., with an experience of Twenty Years, are better prepared than ever to secure the allowance of Neglected, Abandoned, or Rejected Pension Claims for Soldiers of any War, or their Widows and Children.

No fee unless successful. Advice free.

If your claim has not been allowed, write to them.

If you are not getting as much as you believe the law allows, write to them.

Mention this paper and address Fitzgerald & Powell, Washington, D. C.

FITZGERALD & POWELL,
614 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TAKE THE
Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route
The Great Through Line via
The C. A. & C. RAILWAY
P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 1:50 p m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 9:50 p. m., St. Louis 6:15 a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.
Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect Jan 30, 1887.

GOING NORTH.				GOING SOUTH			
No. 9.	No. 27.	No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 4.	
Cleveland Express.	Night Express.	Fast Mail.		Fast Mail.	Night Express.	Orrville Express.	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar Ft. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
12 30	6 45	5 10	Cleveland	8 00	8 00	2 05	
12 16	6 31	5 26	" Euclid ave	8 14	8 14	2 19	
12 04	6 19	5 10	" Newburg	8 29	8 29	2 31	
11 26	5 40	4 37	Hudson	9 07	9 07	3 10	
11 07	5 23	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls	9 19	9 26	3 27	
10 55	5 10	4 05	Akron	9 30	9 37	3 40	
10 24	4 31	3 28	Warwick	10 03	10 08	4 18	
10 07	4 19	3 08	Orrville ar	10 26	10 52	4 40	
9 05	2 59	2 18	Ashland	11 17	11 20	5 37	
7 40	1 44	1 15	Gambier	12 28	12 31	6 49	
7 38	1 32	1 05	Mt. Vernon	12 58	12 59	7 20	
7 07	12 56	12 33	Centerburg	1 21	1 21	7 51	
6 43	12 31		Sunbury		1 46	8 14	
6 27	12 15	11 55	Westerville	2 01	2 07	8 34	
6 00	11 50	11 29	Lv Columbus ar	2 25	2 35	9 00	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 40	2 50		
	10 00	9 33	Xenia	4 20	4 35		
	8 55	8 14	Loveland	5 33	6 17		
	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 20	7 10		
	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.		
	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 50	5 40		
	9 54	9 43	Urbana	4 22	7 01		
	9 01	8 53	Piqua	5 12	7 49		
	7 30	7 05	Richmond	7 20	9 40		
	4 55	4 20	Indianapolis	9 40	11 45		
	2 33	1 50	Terre Haute	12 40	2 13		
	12 20	11 35	Effingham	2 55	4 15		
	11 22	10 25	Vandalia	3 49	5 08		
	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	6 15	7 30		
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.		

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday

Trains 7 and 8 known as the Cann and Columbus accommodations, leave Cann at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8:40 a. m.; leave Columbus at 1:30 p. m., arriving at Cann at 7:00 p. m.

Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 19 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 10 (Orrville Express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2, 3, 5 and 6 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains for all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.
P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.
Schedule in Effect January 30, 1887.
Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.
CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 49 p. m
No. 1	Daily except Sunday	2 12 p. m
No. 12	" "	10 11 p. m
No. 10	Daily	9 27 a. m
Local Freight	Daily except Sunday	11 28 a. m

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	4 14 a. m
No. 9	Daily	11 15 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 55 p. m
No 3	Daily	5 52 "
Local Freight		7 05 a. m

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‖Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent
JAMES McCREA,
Manager
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect Nov. 14, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55AM	3 45PM		4 00AM
Sheffield	7 05*	3 55*		4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05		4 30
Patterson	7 26*	4 15*		4 45
Grafton ar	7 40	4 30		5 15
Cleveland	6 45	4 00		2 00AM
Grafton lv	8 00	5 05		5 15
Belden	8 08	5 13		5 35
Eharte	8 18	5 21		5 50
York	8 26	5 29		6 00
Medina	8 33	5 35		6 50
Chippewa Lake	8 42*	5 46*		7 05
Camp Chippewa	9 00	6 05		7 10
Seville	8 53	5 58		7 41
Sterling	9 00	6 05		8 00
Easton	9 15	6 16		8 40
Warwick	9 26	6 26		9 26
Canal Fulton	9 34	6 33		9 50
Pauls	9 42*	6 41*		10 10
Massillon	9 53	6 55	6 10AM	10 50
Navarre	10 08*	7 10*	6 25*	11 50
Justus	10 13	7 20	6 31	12 00
Beach City	10 21	7 28	6 40	12 15PM
Strasburgh	10 31	7 39	6 52	12 35
Canal Dover	10 42	7 51	7 04	1 00
New Philadel	10 51	8 00	7 16	1 45
Goshen		8 05*	7 22*	2 00
Tuscarawas	11 03*	8 10*	7 28*	2 26
Urichville ar	11 12	8 20		
" lv	11 30		7 35	2 45
Newport	11 38*		7 45*	3 10
Stillwater	11 48		7 55	3 30
Tippecanoe	11 58		8 05	3 55
Freeport	12 13PM		8 22	4 30
Butler	12 23		8 32	4 55
Clevenger			8 40*	5 10
Holloway	12 33		8 42	5 30
Flushing	12 44		8 53	5 55
Lafferty	12 56		9 04	6 30
Bruce	1 03		9 12	6 45
Fairpoint	1 13		9 22	7 05
Maynard	1 23		9 33	7 25
Kidds	1 29*		9 40*	7 40
Barton	1 35		9 45	7 50
Pasco	1 45*		9 55	8 05
Bridgeport	2 00		10 10	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Lv. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport		11 35AM	4 00PM	4 00AM
Pasco		11 50*	4 15	4 20
Barton		12 00 m.	4 25	4 35
Kidds		12 05*	4 30*	4 45
Maynard		12 12PM	4 35	5 00
Fairpoint		12 23	4 47	5 20
Bruce		12 32	4 57	5 35
Lafferty		12 41*	5 05	5 50
Flushing		12 52	5 17	6 10
Holloway		1 01	5 30	6 30
Clevenger			5 38	6 35
Butler		1 15	5 41	6 50
Freeport		1 26	5 51	7 10
Tippecanoe		1 41	6 08	7 35
Stillwater		1 51	6 18	7 55
Newport		2 00*	6 28*	8 10
Uhrichsville	5 20 AM	2 20	6 38	8 25
Tuscarawas	5 25*	2 28*	6 45	8 50
Goshen	5 31		6 51	9 00
New Philadelphia	5 10	2 39	6 57	9 15
C Dover	5 50	2 49	7 06	9 50
Strasburg	6 02	3 00	7 17	10 31
Beach City	6 12	3 11	7 28	11 00
Justus	6 20	3 20	7 37	11 20
Navarre	6 25*	3 25*	7 42*	11 50
Massillon	6 40	3 40	7 56	12 45PM
Pauls	6 52*	3 51*		1 15
C Fulton	7 00	3 59		1 35
Warwick	7 08	4 08		2 05
Eaton	7 19	4 19		2 30
Sterling	7 31	4 35		3 00
Seville	7 41	4 43		3 30
Chippewa L	7 52*	4 54*		3 55
Medina	8 02	5 05		5 35
York	8 49	5 12		5 55
Eharte	8 18	5 21		6 25
Belden	8 26	5 30		6 40
ar Grafton	8 35	5 40		7 10
Cleveland	9 35AM	6 50		10 15PM
In Grafton	8 45	5 50		7 10PM
Patterson	8 56*	6 01*		7 30
Elyria	9 05	6 10		7 50
Sheffield	9 15*	6 20*		8 15
Lorain	9 25	6 30PM		8 30

† Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. A. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Ag't.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Dec. 6, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	12 39	4 45	
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 02	
Clyde	9 23	2 03	6 18	
Monroeville Lv	9 57	2 32	7 01	1 35
Norwalk	10 13	2 50	7 20	1 50
Wellington	11 03	3 45	9 00	2 32
Creston Ar	11 52	4 33	10 45	3 15
Orrville Lv	P. M.	5 05	11 15	3 45
" Lv	12 10	5 05	2m 6 00	6 00
Massillon	1 20	5 15	6 40	6 40
Navarre	1 35	5 30	6 55	6 55
Valley Junction	2 10	6 15	8 00	8 00
New Cumberland	2 25	7 01	8 20	8 20
Sherrodsville	2 38	7 15	9 00	9 00
Leesville	2 47	7 25	9 25	9 25
Bowerstown	2 55	7 35	9 40	9 40
Canal Dover	3 31	7 02	11 30	11 30
New Comerstown	3 13	7 46	12 09	12 09
Cambridge	4 08	8 37	pm 1 02	pm 1 02
Macksbur

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL R. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Six Months..... 1.00
Three Months..... .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No is 72.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1887.

MASSILLON

has peculiar advantages which make it a desirable point for manufacturers. With coal, stone, iron and clay, practically within the city limits, with natural gas soon to be developed, with four railroads, the Ohio Canal and three express companies they could hardly ask more

To Agents and Postmasters.

Do not forget the fact that the agent who sends in the largest list of new subscribers to the INDEPENDENT before May 14 will receive a gold watch. In case this good fortune should befall a lady, she can have the watch now on exhibition at Coleman's or can have one of smaller size. This prize is worth working for, as everyone who has seen it will testify.

Let sense, not sentiment govern this spring election.

Kohler may be be a good lawyer but he is a poor attorney general.

Senator Conrad is spoken of as a candidate for Governor of Ohio—*Carroll Republican.*

Louis Koons has been accommodating and efficient township clerk, and has deserved all the good fortune he has had at the polls.

How many Democrats who vote for Limbach bienially, are willing to sink their reputation for veracity by asserting that he is a competent street commissioner.

Though the Massillon water works contract calls for a filter, no steps have been taken to put one in yet. Massillon is not going to take mud internally if she can help it.—*Alliance Standard.*

Even the workers in Limbach's own party are so well aware of his incompetence that they have found a candidate to contest with him the nomination. On general principles every body thinks he ought to be successful.

One of the best results of the work of the board of trade which flourishes in little Louisville, this county, is the establishment of a newspaper which is called the *Herald.* The business men of the village rightly determined that the town could be most benifitted by a good newspaper, and now they have one which is in every respect creditable.

Last year under Limbach's economical administration of the street department $1297.70 was the sum spent. This year he has already spent $3836.50 and there are plenty of unpaid bills to hear from. Think of it! He has spent one thousand dollars more this year than last, and yet the streets are in worse condition than ever before.

In a letter to Mr. Robert M. McWade of Philadelphia, the Hon. John Sherman thus writes of the view taken by intelligent Americans of the movement for home rule in Ireland. "There is a profound and general sympathy among my countrymen in favor of this movement, and the universal hope is, that by peaceful and earnest efforts the British Parliament will be induced to grant to the people of Ireland the inestimable benefit of home rule in local affairs."

It does not look well in such a sparkling specimen of journalism as *Life* which trains with the goody good *Harpers Weekly* et al. to be guilty of flagrant plagiarism. In its last issue, a caricature was published representing Bismark and the other foreign leaders tied over the mouths of cannon to preserve peace in Europe. Many years ago *Harper's Magazine* contained a picture in which railroad directors appeared chained to the front of locomotives to preserve the passengers from accident. The treatment in each case is very much the same.

If the board of health were allowed more than five hundred dollars with which to have the city inspected, its bills paid and the health officer rewarded, it would be possible to prove that Massillon is a remarkably healthy city, and to compile vital statistics, which it is the duty of every community to have collected. The health department is in remarkably good shape, considering its expense to the city, but few realize that it is one of the most important branches of the municipal government, and the one from which the most practical good can result. On the beggarly pittance by which it is sustained it is impossible to do the work which ought to be done in a town of this size.

If the makers of the Latin tongue could have forseen how much misery, ambiguity, and general uncertainty would arise from the use of their words *et cetera*, or as every one abbreviates them, "etc," they would have abolished them. Whenever a writer, no matter who, is stuck, he closes his sentence with "etc.," or to be more emphatic sometimes he doubles it thus, "etc., etc." It may mean something, or more likely nothing. It is the pet of advertisement writer, the friend of the card writer, and the enemy of the compositor. When the millenium comes, and people say what they mean, and mean what they say, "etc" will have passed into oblivion.

The article below is from the Alliance *Leader* which takes the discouraging view that prohibition does not prohibit:

Youngstown received over $20,000 from the Dow law collection. What did Alliance receive? The general prosperity, order and morals of Youngstown, during the year would compare favorably with Alliance. Under the prohibitory ordinance Alliance has expended probobly more than three times the amount for criminal prosecutions than she did the year previous without any prohibitory ordinance: the police expenses have been as large or larger, but we have received no share of the Dow law tax. We are not theorizing, but simply mentioning the facts for the consideration of our readers It is for them to say whether the prohibitory ordinance has been a success thus far, or whether they can see better prospects forthe future.

Last week 1190 Italians landed in New York from one ship, and they were neither all millionaires nor organ grinders; came, doubtless to offer their muscle in competition with that of earlier adopted citizens in our already over crowded labor market. The doctrine of protection to American manufacturers seems to have become pretty well established in the minds of the people, but, is it not becoming high time to extend this doctrine to our own citizens who perform the labor? We have a heavy duty on iron, amounting almost to prohibition, yet in the face of this, three or four years since we had the spectacle of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company importing low priced foreigners to crowd American citizens from their accustomed places of labor. Eleven hundred and ninety in one ship! doubtless from the scum of Italy, soon to become voters, and thus, do more toward corrupting and defiling the pool of American politics, from which to hatch increasing broods of demagogues, giving greater encouragement to millionaires of the coal oil stamp, together with lesser creatures of like sort, to buy votes, steal ballot boxes, alter election returns, thus nentralizing, or subverting the will of the people.

Mr. J. F. Neisz secretary of the Agricultural Society in a note to the Canton *Repository* says:

"I notice in Saturday's issue an item clipped from a Massillon sheet concerning a premium awarded to Harvey Steiner for spelling at the fair, and that he would have to earn it trying to get it, after having complied with all the rules of the society, but probably the premiums are all for Canton, etc. Now, I am not surprised at this twaddle from this Massillon sheet, as it is impossible for the steam to rise higher than its source, and it is on a par with some more of its Lilliputian ideas."

It seems to the INDEPENDENT that there is a good deal of twaddle in this paragraph from Mr. Neisz. If he does not know, he ought to know that the item in question appeared in correspondence, and that the INDEPENDENT does not assume responsibility for it, although in truth, the argument seem to be on the correspondent's side. By "the Lilliputian ideas" Mr. Niesz probably means the outspoken objection of this paper to the county devoting certain days to the worship of certain enterprising business men, to its authorizing lottery schemes, to its bringing in ten cent side shows to detract from the elevating influence of the fair proper, and to its adding to the already too heavy tax rate.

If these are Lilliputian ideas Mr. Niesz can make the most of them. The financial success which has waited upon the Stark county fairs is in great part due to the efforts of Mr. Niesz and his assistants, but he must not expect never ending glorification on that account, and if he is a sensible man he also knows that there never yet was as much dissatisfaction as there was last year with certain of the fair features. The INDEPENDENT would see these exhibitions continued, and however much it may see fit to criticize, so long as they are county institutions, will do all in its power, when the right time comes, to make them all that their managers desire.

A WOMEN'S EXCHANGE.

This city has never been backward in undertaking tasks for the benefit of the needy, and it ought not be slow to take up an enterprise which is now under way in Canton, and has proved a wonderful success wherever properly managed. As a general thing these institutions are called women's exchanges, and are simply what their name indicates. They do not make poverty odious by the distribution of alms, but they aim to help those who help themselves, by making it possible for women, rich or poor, to dispose of the fruits of their industry, without a personal appeal for patronage. In Cincinnati, one of the most successful of all "Women's exchanges" is carried on, and is the means of giving to many a woman an income sufficient to meet all wants. After the organization is effected the usual way is to secure a store room. Those who have anything they wish to sell, no matter what, bring it there. It is entered up on the books, and if possible sold, only a very small commission being retained to pay the current expenses. At first volunteers are called for to act as saleshadies, but after a while it is always possible to engage permanent help. In Cincinnati the women's exchange is a great bazar. Everything imaginable offered for sale. The bakery department is something wonderful. Very few women but who have a knack at making some one thing that is especially delicious, and it does not take long before Number So-and-so's biscuits, or dough-nuts acquire a reputation.

Once established, the sphere of usefulness widens, and many avenues which cannot be foretold open, and much good is done. There are hundreds of ladies in Massillon, some poor and some of moderate means, who possess peculiar accomplishments, and who are too modest to put them to use themselves, even if they could. It is for such as these that a woman's exchange is needed, and it does not require nearly so much work to carry on the business as might be supposed. It advertises itself, and the people soon learn to patronize it.

Buy the "J. V. R. Skinner" head den oil. It is the best in the market.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Annual Report of City Clerk J. R. White for the Fiscal Year Ending March 16, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the treasury March 16, 1886	$3,670 03
From County Treasurer	26,552 28
From the Mayor, licenses and fines	163 00
From the City Clerk licenses	3 25
From W. M. Rohn, rent	56 00
From Mrs. M. Burk, paving gutter	19 34
From County Commissioners, bridges	52 86
From sale of harness	15 00
From sale of wagon	7 00
From Jacob Kline, rent	16 00
From County Treasurer	2,010 54
From assessments, Prospect street sewer	1,129 56
From assessments, Main Street sewer	256 11
From sale of horses	300 00
From sale of cinder crusher, carts, etc	70 00
From pool tax account	281 14
Total	$34,598 41

APPORTIONMENTS.

Street Commissioner	$5,864 24
Streets and alleys	2,865 18
Gas, gasoline and electric light	5,015 76
Fire department	3,287 44
Police	3,111 3
Water	2,971 05
Civil Engineer	588 66
Salaries	2,121 39
Sinking fund	1,500 00
Incidentals	1,079 79
Interest	1,133 21
Board of Health	457 12
Main street sewer	176 71
Prospect street sewer	1,150 00
Prospect street sewer	21,776 02
Balance in treasury March 16, 1887	3,727 83
Total	$34,598 41

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER

SALE OF THE BALANCE OF

Watkins' Dry Goods and Notions.

Only two weeks more of the great sale. Everything has been cut down regardless of value, and now is the time to obtain bargains

In dress goods, silks, prints, muslins, shirtings, table linen, cassimeres, flannels, hosiery, gloves, corsets, underwear, laces, buttons, lace curtains, embroideries, etc., etc.

This is your last chance to buy goods at less than wholesale prices. Call and examine the great bargains we offer for a short time. Respectfully,

A. L. WATKINS & CO.,

Dry Goods and Notions.

No. 20 East Main St., - - - - Massillon, O.

EXPENDITURES.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Balance March 16, 1886	$2 30	
Apportioned	2,834 21	
Total		$2,836 51
Paid Street Commissioner for labor		$2,831 61
Balance		$4 90

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

Balance March 16, 1886	$518 80	
Apportioned	2,865 81	
From Margaret Burke	19 34	
Total		$3,134 98
F. C. Albrecht	$393 60	
Road scraper	80 00	
John Paul & Co	125 00	
A. D. Volkmore	19 15	
W. Castleman	638 30	
Hess, Snyder & Co	31 39	
Hemperly & Jacobs	113 48	
John Low	552 25	
Low & Clementz	126 10	
A. Clementz	380 30	
S. A. Conrad & Co	100 14	
H. Shaidnagle	50 81	
George Speigel	311 72	
Fisher & Knab	129 00	
W. H. Crooks	143 80	
M. Walker	37 90	
D. Atwater & Son	52 64	
J. H McLain	83 25	
Wagner & Son	27 10	
John Shoemaker	45 00	
J. Shertzer and others	231 61	
S. Fritz	18 93	
A. Clementz	277 65	
To sundry persons	223 98	
Total		$3,403 80
Balance in the treasury		$30 18

GAS, GASOLINE AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Balance March 16, 1886	$507 31	
Apportioned	5,015 76	
Total		$5,523 07
Paid to —		
A. Shorb	$1,513 85	
Massillon Gas Co	1,667 99	
Belden Burner Co	31 50	
Hemperly & Jacobs	27 97	
H. F. Ochler	10 50	
A. D. Volkmore	3 00	
Massillon Electric Lt Company	1,281 02	
Total		$4,535 83
Balance in the treasury		$987 24

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Balance March 16, 1886	$3 27	
Apportioned	2,981 17	
From sale of horses	3 00	
		$3,287 44
Paid American Hose Co	$850 00	
Cost of department for the year	2,435 86	
Total		$3,285 86
Balance		$1 58

CITY PRISON AND POLICE.

Balance March 16, 1886	$485 78	
Apportioned	3,341 47	
Total		$3,827 25
Cost of department for the year		$3,098 50
Balance		$728 75

WATER WORKS

Balance March 16, 1886	$1,129 01	
Apportioned	2,841 04	
Total		$3,971 05
Paid water rent		2,489 75
Balance		$1,481 30

CITY CIVIL ENGINEER.

Apportioned	$588 66
Paid D. A. Miller	588 66

SALARIES.

Balance March 16, 1886	$578 12	
Apportioned	1,596 27	
Total		$2,121 39
Paid city officers		1,915 00
Balance		$206 39

SINKING FUND.

Apportioned		$1,500 00
Paid city bonds	$1,500 00	

INCIDENTALS.

Apportioned		$1,079 79
Expenditures for the year	$1,079 79	

INTEREST.

Balance March 16, 1886	$66 78	
Apportioned	1,066 43	
Total		$1,133 21
Interest on bonds, etc		1,123 04
Balance		$10 17

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Balance March 16, 1886	$158 46	
Apportioned	298 66	
Total		$457 12
Paid sundry persons		359 00
Balance		$98 12

CITY HOSPITAL.

Balance March 16, 1886	$199 29	
Paid W. Hall	23 00	
Balance		$176 29

MAIN STREET SEWER.

Received from assessments	$967 54	
Apportioned	209 20	
Paid contractor		$176 74

PROSPECT STREET SEWER.

Received from assessments	$1,129 56	
Apportioned	20 44	
Paid W. H. Crooks	$1,150 00	
Total expenditures	30,870 98	
Total apportionments		$24,598 41
Balance in the treasury March 16, 1887		$3,727 83

LIABILITIES.

Bonds outstanding	$16,000 00
Other debts	500 00
Total	$16,500 00
Cash in the treasury	$3,727 83
Cash in the treasury not apportioned	21,776 02
Total	$25,503 85

You will perceive by the foregoing report that we could pay off our local city debt and have left in the treasury the sum of $3,003.85.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

Announcements.

For Mayor—George Zelley as a candidate for Street Commissioner subject to the Republican primary election.

For Mayor—Adam Wendling as a candidate for Street Commissioner subject to the Republican primary election.

VOLCANIC SHOWERS.

Singular Deposit of a Partially Unknown Substance in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 12.—The residents of Princeton and vicinity are much exercised over a phenomenon which occurred there on Sunday. A severe rainstorm began before daybreak, and when the citizens arose they found the earth covered to the depth of an inch with a yellow substance. The doctors and chemists have examined it, but vary in their conclusion. Nearly all agree, however, that it is a vegetable formation of some kind. Portions of it were sent to a scientist at Indianapolis for analysis.

Frank Blair made a partial analysis and says: "The substance possesses many of the characteristics of sulphur. It is of a pale yellow color, insoluble in water or alcohol, but fully soluble in oil of turpentine and bisulphide of carbon. Only having a small quantity I could not make a fire test. When allowed to crystalize out of a solution of bi-sulphide of carbon and placed under a microscope it is found to be composed of small round bodies, which, magnified thirty diameters, have the appearance of mustard seeds and differs from ordinary flour sulphus. It is probably of volcanic origin, and this is borne out by the recent discovery of foreign products in this city thought to be eruptive bodies."

Reports from various other quarters of the district are to the effect that the phenomenon has been general in the counties of Warrick, Spencer and Pike.

G. A. R. AND W. R. C.

Mrs. Sarah Battels Before the Court of Inquiry at Akron.

AKRON, O., March 12.—The trouble which has been brewing for some time between the heads of the Ohio Department G. A. R. and the Ohio Department of the Woman's Relief corps is made public through the court of inquiry now convened in this city, under appointment of the National president to investigate the charges against Mrs. Sarah M. E. Battels, president of the Ohio W. R. C.

The court is composed of prominent ladies of the relief corps from Cincinnati—Mrs. L. A. Morrison—Columbus, Toledo, Steubenville and Canton. The trouble began at the time of the National encampment, last summer, when Mrs. Battels, instead of going with Department Commander Conger and his party, got a train of her own, and in her orders spoke disparagingly of the G. A. R. route and train.

It is charged that Mrs. Battels, while at San Francisco, drew in the flag at her headquarters when the Ohio G. A. R. passed in the procession, and that since coming home she has since refused to make reports to the G. A. R. department headquarters, refusing to acknowledge that the Relief Corps is subordinate to the Grand Army. Other specifications are made, which, if sustained, will result in her removal. The matter has created great commotion in the two orders all over the state, and a big explosion is looked for.

STARVATION ON THE ROSEBUD.

Indian Babies Dying on Their Mothers' Withered Breasts.

MILES CITY, Mont., March 15.—Great destitution exists among the Cheyennes on the Rosebud and Tongue rivers. Agent Upshaw last fall placed the Indians' herd of cattle to be taken over to Mallock's fork, on the Crow reservation, distant about three miles from the Cheyenne agency. Nearly all the cattle drifted back to their old range in Wyoming.

This matter has resulted most disastrously to the Cheyennes, as they have had no beef rations for six weeks. In the early part of December, 1886, it is stated, the agent refused to receive any more flour for the Indians until needed for immediate consumption. After the great snow storm of January 1, no flour could be hauled sixty-five miles to the agency. At that date the Cheyennes received their last rations of flour and have had no beef. During the last fifteen days the Indians have been eating their dead ponies and what little meat they could get from cattle that have died from starvation near their camps. Ten Indian babies have died because their mothers could not furnish milk by reason of the want of food.

Governor Hoadly an Ohio Man.

NEW YORK, March 16.—At the regular meeting of the Ohio society last night, ex-Governor Hoadly was surrounded by many former Ohio people, who welcomed him as a New Yorker and a member of the Ohio society. Gen. Thomas Ewing introduced Mr. Hoadly, who said in reply that as he was yet only an inchoate member, he would not attempt a speech, but he continued: "Although not an Ohioan by birth, for I remember being baptised in New York fifty years ago, yet Ohio was the home of my boyhood, and I am attached to it by the ties of manhood and the trusts the state has conferred on me. It is a chestnut, I know. I have said it before, but I repeat it now. Ohio is God's own country. God's providence smiles on it and on the loving hearts of her people. No commonwealth in the thirty-eight clings more strongly to the memories of her citizens. I come to New York, the home of my fathers, to live, and to die, but I remain none the less in heart an Ohioan."

Another Wreck.

PALESTINE, Tex., March 16.—Early yesterday morning, at Price's switch, fourteen miles east of this place, an engine with Track Master Nelson, of the International & Great Northern road, and a crew of ten men, flew the track. The engine was hurled against a high embankment and smashed to pieces, scalding and wounding more or less severely every man of the crew. John Foley, colored, had his spine broken, and will die. Track Master Nelson was badly scalded and cut on the arm and head. Section Foreman J. McElrea had his left arm broken in two places and was badly scalded. Young McGowan was badly scalded on the legs. It is thought a brake shoe dropping on the track caused the accident. The badly injured were placed in the company's hospital.

A Monument for Beecher.

BROOKLYN, March 16.—The proposition to erect a monument to the memory of the late Henry Ward Beecher by subscription, is received with general favor in this city. Already several thousand dollars have been promised and the movement will take definite shape in a few days. A meeting of citizens is called for Friday night, to appoint a committee to have charge of the arrangements and subscriptions. Mrs. Beecher will go to Peeksville to bid good-bye to "Boscobel," where she spent so many happy days with her husband. On his return she will at once start for Florida.

Intimidators Indicted.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 16.—A number of citizens of Washington county, and Judge Kirk, who lately testified before the outrage investigation committee at Washington, have been indicted by the United States grand jury on the charge of intimidating voters. Judge Kirk, who arrived here to-day, has furnished bond to appear for trial.

Saloonkeeper Fined.

ALLIANCE, O., March 15.—Charles Olcott, a saloonkeeper of this place, who was placed under arrest last week, charged with violating the prohibition ordinance, had his trial before Mayor Coxen to-day, who found the prisoner guilty, and imposed a fine of $50 and costs, amounting in all to about $100.

The Old, Old Story.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Inter-Ocean this morning says: One of the heaviest defalcations that has occurred in this city for some time, has just come to light. The Chicago manager of the Ansonia clock company, of New York, John E. Gledhill, defaulted to the tune of from $28,000 to $31,000, and absconded to Canada. The bookkeeper of the Chicago branch, William Watson, defaulted for $5,500, and has been arrested and placed under $6,000 bonds to appear for trial.

Attempt to Burn a Village.

SANDUSKY, O., March 16.—Four buildings were burned yesterday morning by a firebug at Berlin, O., a village of 800 inhabitants, situated sixteen miles from here. This is the fourth attempt to burn the place within the last four months.

Fort Wayne's Population.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 16.—Census-takers completed their work last night, and their statement shows the population of Fort Wayne to be 32,800, a slight increase since 1880. The census-taker was to satisfy Boston holders of city bonds that this city's population exceeded 30,000.

Grass & Graf are manufacturing a fine five cent cigar they call the G. A. R., which bids fair to outstrip in favor, every cigar in the market.

Call at The Rialto for choice smooth and roasted almonds, also mixed and fruit candies.

But a few days more for the great closing sale of dry goods at A. L. Watkins & Co. 20, E. Main Street. Those wishing bargains should call at once. Everything must be closed out.

Call at The Rialto for a bottle of Hair Restorer. 50c. per bottle.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen.

Call at The Rialto for a bottle of Bitterbush. Sure cure for dyspepsia.

Now is the time to purchase anything in the dry goods line far below cost at the closing sale of A. L. Watkins & Co.

Call at The Rialto for a bottle of Furniture Polish. 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Don't fail to secure some of the great bargains in the closing sale of A. L. Watkins & Co. Their immense stock must be closed out for what it brings and the room vacated immediately.

Call at The Rialto for fine Strawberry, Lemon, Vanilla and Pistache Creams, only 60 cents per pound.

$10,000 worth of Carpets are now open for inspection at the Massillon Bee Hive. More than 15,000 yards of the newest patterns, including all grades up to the finest Moquetts have just been added. Do not think of buying until you have examined this mammoth stock.

Do not fail to see the lovely line of Roxbury Brussells. Prices lower than ever before at the Bee Hive.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

L. L. Shertzer, the well known photographer, has sold out to Teeple's of Wooster.

Mr. J. F. Hess has been granted a patent for a blower for stoves and fire places.

Mr. L. A. Koons was seriously ill early in the week, but is now considered out of danger.

The Republican primary election will be held next Saturday afternoon, at the usual place.

Gas well No. 3, is down forty feet, and drilling is progressing readily. Rock has not yet been struck.

The Presbyterian church social will be at Mrs. Newstetter's, on South East street, Friday evening, March 18.

As pretty a little pot of pansies as ever graced the home of anybody, is in this office, the tribute of Mr. John Lowe.

Service at the Episcopal church on Tuesdays and Thursdays will begin at 4:30 instead of 4 during the Lenten season.

The report of the city clerk and city ordinances have crowded out a great amount of timely local matter from this issue.

The Stark and Wayne county Horse Owners' Protective Society, with headquarters at Massillon, has been incorporated.

The Commissioners of Stark and Columbiana counties met at the Children's Home last week and decided to build a new barn 44x50 feet for the Home farm, just west of the old one.—*Buckeye State.*

West Massillon is now as well able to fight fire as any section of the city, and the old frog pond, kept for so many years for alleged protection, ought to be drained and filled. So say the people of that neighborhood.

Captain Crawford desires to thank the friends who have urged him to become a candidate upon the Republican ticket but, recognizing Mr. Zielley's qualifications for the office of Street Commissioner, withdraws from the race.

The citizens' committee from Wellington which started out last week to move Ohio into the Cheese City, is not probably so enthusiastic since the much advertised gusher has proved only a pocket of gas. They are now drilling deeper.

Mr. J. P. Burton recently leased a large tract of coal land near Navarre which is being drilled up. He has also secured another tract of land near Lawrence, just on the county line, which is known to contain a fine vein of the best quality of coal.

Copies of the circulars issued by the the State Board of Health for the prevention and restriction of scarlet fever, diphtheria, small pox and typhoid fever, can be obtained free of charge by addressing C. O. Probst, M. D., Secretary State Board of Health, Columbus, O.

It looks as if the Fort Wayne Railroad Company intended to lay a double track from Massillon to Alliance. A shanty has already been erected on the Bower summit, two miles east of Canton, to accommodate one hundred laborers, to widen and grade that well known hill.—*Alliance Standard.*

The butchers of this city held a meeting last Friday night and attempted to organize for the purpose of maintaining a uniform and reasonable scale of prices. Only one firm was not represented. It was determined then to hold a second meeting, but from opinion recently expressed, it now seems quite likely that the effort will fail entirely.

Coal was known to exist in Ohio as early as 1775. It was discovered about that date near Bolivar, in Tuscarawas County, by its being seen on fire, smoking and slowly burning in the ground, but no knowledge is had of its being dug, or mined for use as fuel, in the northern part of the State prior to 1810. —*Columbus Trade Review.*

The high school hall was well filled on Friday night, the occasion [illegible] the usual spring rhetorical exe[illegible] the graduating class. The [illegible]ions were up to the standard, and the declamations were well delivered. Perhaps one of the best features was the discussion between Theodore Focke and Chas. Gise on the question, "Resolved that capital punishment should be abolished." Only one opportunity was given to each one to speak, and the result might be called a draw. The Harmonia orchestra furnished the music, which was excellent in every respect.

The Tuscarawas Township Farmer's Club met on last Tuesday evening, J. S. Erb in the chair and N. E. Moffit secretary. The attendance was good. The question, "What class of cattle is the most profitable for the farmer to raise," was well discussed by J. W. Eggert and N. E. Moffit. The question of "Obnoxious weeds" was well handled by Wm. Maxheimer, who warned the farmers against oxide daisy and Canada thistle. Dr. F. Z. Groff gave a lecture on dehorning cattle, which was very interesting. The question, "What is the cause of present hard times," was well handled by Henry Snyder. The question, "Does winter plowing pay for spring crops," was well discussed by J. W. Shilling and Joseph Oberlin, the members partaking in the general discussion. The question, What kind of crops should the farmer raise in Stark county," was well handled by N. E. Moffit, who gave very interesting ideas. The question drawer came next, which was limited. The society then adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday evening in April.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mrs. Watson H. Wyman, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Skinner.

Mr. Lawrence Burcaw has followed his parents, and in the future will make Salem his home.

Miss Lizzie B. Ustick, of Wooster University, will recite in the Presbyterian chapel Thursday evening, March 31.

The Rev. E. J. Collins, who lived in Massillon for years, and who has recently had charge of the U. B. church in Louisville, left on Sunday night for Kansas, where he will possibly remain.

Mr. J. R. Dunn, Mrs. J. M. Jarvis, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Everhard left for Tennessee on Tuesday afternoon. They will be gone some time, inspecting certain tracts of land owned by them, in that region.

The *Commercial-Gazette* thus speaks of a Stark county legislator: "Mr. Cole appears to have a fatherly interest in the Connotton Valley Railroad bill. His anxiety to secure special privileges for it approached the pathetic.

Dr. Frank Seaman, has located his office on the West Side, being the only homeopathic physician in that part of the city. This young man has always made Massillon his home, and his friends have no reason to feel doubtful as to his success.

MASSILLON AMUSEMENTS.

Leon and Cushman, the two great comedians will appear in this city on the 23rd. The *New York World* says: Leon and Cushman have in Kidder's comedy, "On the Stage" a sure and deserving success.

The seats for next Monday night, when Mlle. Rhea will present her new play "The Widow," are going very rapidly. In another part of this paper will be found a very interesting synopsis of the comedy, and a description of some of Rhea's magnificent costumes.

An excellent audience gathered at the high school hall on Wednesday night, to listen to Prof. F. H. Bailey's lecture on "The Heavens and the Earth,". He illustrated his talk by means of an immense transparent globe. Questions were freely asked by those in the audience, and the evening was a most interesting one. It was of a popular character, easily comprehended by all.

Prof. Morris' equine and canine paradox drew very fair audiences into the Opera House on Monday and Friday evenings, and Tuesday afternoon. It was a children's show, and the children enjoyed it. Grown people did not. After having seen Prof. Crocker's remarkable horses, the Massillon public was in no mood to spend much time with Prof. Morris.

MLLE. RHEA IN "THE WIDOW"

The great event of the Massillon theatrical season will occur on Monday evening next, March 21, when Mlle. Rhea, the famous French actress, makes her first appearance at the Opera House. This engagement has been eagerly looked forward to by theater-goers for months and it is safe to say that Mlle. Rhea will be greeted by a very large and fashionable audience. She has won the enviable reputation throughout the country of being a "society star," or, in other words, of being an actress whom society everywhere has honored with remarkable attentions. She has been feted like a princess, and her recent tour through the South has been a succession of packed houses and social triumphs. Her acting, her beauty, and her costumes have been raved over by the column. She will appear here in one of the most marked of her American successes, a brilliant comedy entitled "The Widow," which achieved in Paris the phenomenal run of four hundred nights. It will be put on the stage in magnificent style, and the costumes, which were made and designed by Worth, the famous man dressmaker of Paris, will be a revelation to the female portion of the audience.

A LOCATION WANTED.

A Chance for Massillon to get a New Rolling Mill.

Having noticed the movements of a gentleman having abundance of capital, experience, and able to furnish reference of an exceptional character, who appears anxious to establish a rolling in this section of Ohio, a correspondence has been opened with him.

After having investigated into the advantages of this city, he makes it a definite proposition, which is, to build a first-class plant, to give employment to sixty hands at the start, providing the city will donate a site and $15,000 in cash.

This is an offer which is at least worth considering, and the business men ought by all means to give it some attention. Unfortunately there is no board of trade to take the matter in hand.

We can, without hesitation, say that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has given the best satisfaction. We have sold an immense amount of it during the past winter. WALLACE, HILTON & CO., Druggists, Lock Haven, Pa.

A BUSINESS MEETING.

THE CITY CLERK MAKES HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

And the Funds are Apportioned for the Next Six Months.

Councilman Rink was the only absentee at the meeting held Wednesday night.

The street commissioner's reports for the weeks ending March 5th and 12th amounting to $33.75 and $24.38 respectively were referred.

The City Clerk read his annual report, which will be found in its entirety in another column.

On motion of Mr. Williams the report was accepted and ordered printed.

A petition was read signed by Philip Fischer and other Albright street property owners asking for an electric light at the corner of Albright and Railroad streets. Referred to Light Committee.

An ordinance to prevent injury to the water, public machinery, implements, pipes and fixtures, and to prevent unlawful interference therewith was introduced. The penalty for so doing is fixed at $100, imprisonment for sixty days or both. On motion the rules were suspended, the ordinance read three times and passed.

An ordinance requiring persons other than the street commissioner to make application to the Council street and alley committee before digging up the highways to make gas, water or sewer connections was introduced. The ordinance makes it the duty of the committee to see that all streets are placed in their original condition. The rules were suspended and this excellent measure also passed.

Street commissioner's reports from November 6, 1886, to February 26, 1887, aggregating $387.81 were reported correct, and the amount was placed to that official's credit.

The committee on ways and means reported the following apportionment of money for the first six months of the present fiscal year.

Street Commissioner	$1,016.00
Streets and Alleys	2,430.00
Water Works	5,780.00
Light	2,803.00
Fire Department	1,350.00
Sinking Fund	1,270.00
City Engineer	380.00
Salaries	700.00
Interest	400.00
Board of Health	280.00
Police	1,680.00
Incidentals	3,700.02
Total	$21,776.02

On motion the report was accepted.

BILLS PAID.

L. Limbach	$131.27
" "	200.00
L. Zeller	50.00
G. L. Albrecht	60.00
D. A. Miller	17.23
Hess, Snyder & Co.	.40
S. A. Conrad & Co.	163.00
Jacob Slicker	12.25

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Mr. Volkmor the Mayor was instructed to notify the G. P. Reed estate, H. Creighton, John Kirkpatrick and H. Sibila to lay sidewalks in front of their East street property.

Mr. Oehler wanted the Council to tell the light committee which of two locations it preferred for an extra electric light, North and Erie streets, or North and Plum streets. The Erie and Plum street corner will get the light.

Mr. Lieghley moved that the Mayor notify Clay street property owners to fix up their sidewalks. Carried.

A bill of the city against the Water company for $12.50 was ordered charged to its account.

By the unanimous consent the city engineer was granted the right to move his office over Hookway's store. Reason, lower rent.

Mr. Huber stated that the use of the chamber was desired by the Stark County Medical Society on the afternoon of the first Tuesday in April. The privilege was granted.

Mr. Volkmor stated that the fire hose on the east and west sides of the city need attention. It resulted in the council requesting the committee on fire department to look over the hose on hand, and report the needs of the city.

After the Council had located "the ornamental fountain" in the North park, it adjourned for two weeks.

THE MYSTERY OF THE AULTLAND PLACE.

A Correspondent Tells about the Spirit which Haunts Farmer Zogg.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read your article in the INDEPENDENT headed "A story which some people believe," which was quite interesting to me, not on account of the specter mentioned therein, but because your informant did not do justice to all the parties concerned in the case under consideration. The heading of your article is quite appropriate indeed, for there are "some folks" who do believe that all is not well at the Aultland place. The German you speak of is a native of Switzerland, and with his family, came to this country about three years ago. He has lived nearly all that time in the Stands' neighborhood, and among his neighbors he has the reputation of being industrious and honest in all his dealings. He appears to be as sane on all subjects as ordinary mortals are (unless he is a little "off" on ghosts), and this is why "some folks" believe that he is honest in his assertions that he is troubled with ghostly visitors, which are three in number. He says that shortly after they moved to their present home he became aware of the presence of the spirit of an old man whom he had never known in earth life. The apparition was visible to him, he says, in sunshine as well as in the darkness of night; at one time it would appear to be near him, at another time farther away. He says it became very annoying to him, and at one time he asked it to leave him, but it would not. Not long since, by the advice of a neighbor, he asked the spirit what its troubles were, and the specter, among other things, told him that it was the spirit of old man Aultland. Mr. Zogg refuses to tell all that passed between himself and the specter, except to confidential friends.

The mesmerist you speak of did not visit the haunted house until after the spectre had told its story to Zogg. I make this statement so that your readers may not be impressed with the idea that it was through his mesmeric power or influence that this man saw the spirit man.

Mr. Zogg said that on Ash Wednesday night the specter would appear to him again (and says it did), and quite a number of persons paid the Aultland place a visit to witness the sight, but did not have that pleasure, for it did not appear to them. A number of the visiting party were provided with firearms (of course they were not afraid of ghosts) and the breath of some of them smelled like bad whiskey. They had to have something to keep up their courage.

What your informant said in regard to the child in the cradle, when the mesmerist was there is, in the main, correct, with the exception of the spirit woman trying to carry off the child. Zogg says she was in the attitude of trying to take it up in her arms, and just at that time the child screamed.

We hear many remarks made by people living near the Stands' corner. Some believe that the story of the German may possibly be true; others believe that it is told for the purpose of injuring the property; but it seems no one has been interested enough in the matter to thoroughly investigate it, so who knows whether it is true or not.

Your account says that this Zogg must be a queer old genius, and a likely man to consort with ghosts and hobgoblins of all sorts. Yet he is not the only man who claims to have seen the dead return. What a queer old genius the reformer, Martin Luther, must have been to hurl an inkstand at his Satanic majesty for interrupting him in his studies; yet "some folks" believe this to be true. What a queer old genius John Wesley, the founder of Methodism must have been, for history says he was troubled with loud knockings and other noises about the parsonage which could not be accounted for; "Old Jeffery," their unseen visitant, was plainly a Jacobite goblin, and seldom allowed Mr. Wesley to pray for the King and the Prince of Wales without disturbing the family prayers." Both these great men are considered sane by all their followers. You could not offend the members of either sect more in any way than by telling them that their leaders were insane. EXCELSIOR.

A GLORIOUS VIEW.

The Sights Revealed from the Top of the Stand-pipe.

When the ambitious stand-pipe climber starts, full of life and hope, little does he imagine as he gaily trips upward, three steps at a time, the multitude of sensations, physical and mental, with which he will be beset before the distant platform above is reached.

As he goes blindly up, his breath becomes shorter, his step slower, and his grasp tighter. The earth seems to beckon him, the huge column trembles and threatens to drop, the railing is so very frail, and if it is cold and icy, a sense of utter helplessness makes the brave man of two minutes ago, sublimely miserable now.

But when the giddy height is reached, when strength returns and the hills and valleys for miles around unroll before his eyes, the trouble and anxiety is well repaid.

Then the sunshine seems brighter, the air purer, and the country far more beautiful than they ever did before. Far off to the east a great cloud of smoke indicates the existence of beautiful, plodding Canton, and if it is clear, the tall spire of the Market street church can just be seen peeping above the hills. To the westward Massillon itself is spread out like a map. The top of the mansard roof on the Opera House is just visible in the midst of a mass of black vapor in the deep valley which tells of the business that is going on. The white walls of the big stone quarries reflect the sunlight and the yellow Tuscarawas can be seen slowly rolling toward the Ohio to add its burden of poison poured into it by the straw board works above. To the south the big hills which surround little Navarre can be seen, and to the north are the magnificent farms whose products have made the country famous.

Then comes the downward trip which effectually kills all the poetical fancies which the magnificent panorama had inspired. It is hard work. The steps seem smaller, the decline sharper, and the earth dirtier. There is no possible way of getting down this flight of stairs comfortably, much less gracefully, and when finally good old mother earth is reached again, weary aching muscles remind one for many an hour of the journey toward the sky.

C. H. Brenizer's $4,000 Percheron horse will be on exhibition here, at Bunnell's stable, Saturday, March 19. Farmers, call and see him.

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER,
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens Musical Instruments, Et
COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Brings to Light a Fine List of Candidates.

CITY TICKET.

Marshal—Adam Wendling.
Treasurer—J. W. Foltz.
Solicitor—D. F. Reinoehl.
Street Commissioner—George Zeilley.
Council—First ward, Daniel Hemperly, John Silk, John Lew; Second ward, Henry Huber; Third ward, Henry Williams; Fourth ward, Joseph Donnely.
Assessors—First ward, I. S. Crooks Second ward, John Martin, Lincoln Grayhill, John Meek; Third ward, John Merriman; Fourth ward, Fred Hose.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Justice of the Peace—Robert H. Folger.
Clerk—L. A. Koons, W. B. Martin.
Treasurer—M. Shafer.
Trustees—Adam Roof, R. B. Crawford.
Constables—Theodore Clapper, John Shearer.
Assessor—Joseph Miller.
Central Committeeman—W. S. S. Rogers, C. M. Russell.

Squire Rogers was instructed to manage the primaries and spring election.

The primary election will be held next Saturday from 2 to 7 p. m., in William Bowman's tin shop on North Erie street.

Democratic Caucus.

The following is the result of the Democratic caucus:

CITY.

Solicitor—O. E. Young.
Treasurer—Paul Kirchoffer.
Marshal—F. J. Paul, A. Wilhelm, T. B. Myers, jr., Joseph Minich.
Street Commissioner—L. Limbach, Felix Andrews.
Council—First ward, John C. Shaufele; Second ward, J. H. Slagle; Third ward, Joseph Clutz, Joseph Snyder; Fourth ward, Andrew Boerner.
Assessor—First ward, F. H. Minich; Second ward, Samuel Goudy; Third ward, Henry Wetter; Fourth ward, George Bullach and Jos. Ertle, jr.

TOWNSHIP

Trustee—Louis Zeller.
Treasurer,—— ——
Clerk—Michael Bar.
Constables—Frank Shepley, George Bullach.
Assessor—Massillon precinct, Michael Triner, jr.
Assessor—Richville precinct, A. B. Camp.
Justice of the Peace—Josiah Frantz.

Real Estate Transfers

For the week ending March 15, 1887. Reported for the INDEPENDENT by H. H. Trump, abstractor of titles.

Frank J. Meyer, to Mabel C. Sherlock, lot No. 3329 in Canton, $150.

Frank J. Meyer to Brainard Rohn, lot No. 3352 in Canton, $150.

Frank J. Meyer to Jas. Fraunfelter, lot No. 3319 in Canton, $150.

Frank J. Meyer to L. Boerner, lot No. 3323 in Canton, $150.

Frank J. Meyer to Elizabeth Schlott, lot No. 3331 in Canton, $150.

William Shearer, et al to Rachel Shearer, 15 acres in Osnaburg Tp., $700.

Ida A. Daughterty to John D. Miller, part of lots No. 28, 29 and 30 in T. L. & Co.'s addition to Alliance, $1050.

Franklin Spigle to Abraham Zartman, part of lot No. 12 in Osnaburg, $2,700.

Nicholas Kohl to Austin Allen, part of lots No. 9 and 10, Klepfel's addition to Massillon, $1,000.

Sheriff of Stark county to Jas. H. McLain, part of lot No. 13 in Massillon, $867.

Frank Schiltz to George Kreighbaum, 115 acres in Lake Tp., $8,542.

Ida Uhlendorff, et al to John Plotz, part of lot No. 1435 in Massillon, $500.

Harriet H. Doddridge to Frank L. Baldwin, lot No. 4 Grosse's addition to Massillon, $100.

Fred Schrang's executor to Jonas Lutz, lot 6 Riverside addition to Massillon, $2800.

P. G. Albright to Ed and E. Schmidt, out lot 152 in Albright & Webb's addition to Massillon, $850.

Ladies Guide' to Fancy Work.

This work contains nearly 300 handsome illustrations with instructions for making hundreds of beautiful things, either for adorning your home or presents for your friends, at a most trifling expense, including all kinds of Fancy work, artistic embroideries, lace work knitting, tatting and net work; contains designs for Monogram, initials, tidies, lambrequins, ottomans, counterpains, rugs, carriage robes, brackets, wall pockets, waste paper baskets, work boxes, work baskets, work bags, pen wipers, hanging baskets, catch-alls, pin cushions, footstools, handkerchief boxes, glove boxes, card baskets, sofa pillows, table covers, work stands, table scarf screens, scrap bags, hand bags, table mats, toilet mats, lamp mats, lamp shades, pillow sham holders contains toilet stands, slipper cases, letter cases, picture frames, toilet sets, cloths, brush holders, hassocks, cigar boxes, satchels, fancy purses, slippers, dressing gowns, music portfolios, knife cases, fans, flower baskets, plant stands, flower-pot covers, shawl dress trimmings, window shades, feather work, spatter work, leaf photographs and many other things

It is handsomely bound, containing 64 large 8-column pages, and will be sent post-paid for only 30 cents. It is the finest book on fancy work ever published, and every lady interested in household art should secure a copy at once.

Address, The Empire News Co. Syracuse, N. Y.

West Point Competitive Examination.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—There will be a competitive examination held at Alliance, O., on Tuesday, the 26th day of April, commencing at 1 p. m., to select a candidate for appointment as cadet to the United States military academy from the Eighteenth congressional district of Ohio, to which the young men bona fide residents of the district and of suitable age and qualifications are invited. An alternate will be selected at the same time.

Qualifications.—The age for the admission of cadets to the academy is between seventeen and twenty-two years. Candidates must be unmarried, at least five feet in height, free from any infections or immoral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service. They must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly of our own country), and of the history of the United States.

The candidate chosen will be required to report at West Point not later than the 6th day of June, 1887, where he will be further examined before final admission to the academy.

WM. MCKINLEY, JR.

HOOD'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF
SARSAPARILLA
TRADE MARK

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Largest Assortment!
CHOICEST STYLES AND
Lowest Prices
ARE THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER
In Our Carpet Department.

We take measures, cut, fit and put down carpets as low as any house in the country.

We Invite
An inspection of our goods. We will guarantee to give you good goods at the
Lowest Rates.

Our styles are all of the new spring colorings. Come and see while the assortment is complete at
RICKS' STORE,
MAIN STREET.

J. V. R. SKINNER,
Wall Paper!
New Spring Styles.

We have a special line of
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It Made Him Sad.

No, I never can forget her,
Though perhaps it would be better,
For she gave me once a keepsake,
Though 'tis neither rich nor rare.
Ah, distinctly I remember,
It was in the gay September;
It was when I sold the tickets—
Sold the tickets at the fair—
That she beamed upon my vision
With a charming smile elysian—
I almost forgot her ticket
As she stood before me there.

Then I passed her out the billet,
But I never noticed 'till it
Was too late to call her back—
It makes me sad—
That this fair and lovely daughter
"Shoved" a perforated quarter,
And I fear I'll never pass it.
'Tis so bad! —Tid-Bits.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE STORY OF HIS MOMENTOUS LIFE.

The Foremost Orator of His Day—Statesman, Author, Lecturer and Poet.

The recent death of Henry Ward Beecher, ripe in years and full of honors, found him at a pinnacle early achieved, and his memory can no more fittingly be crowned than with the record of his deeds, the story of his manhood and strength, the catalogue of his services and the lustre of the virtues which made him at once the pride and the example of the tens of thousands who know him as friend and the millions to whom fame had made him familiar.

The foremost orator of his day, whether in the pulpit or on the platform; a statesman wise in knowing the people's need and ready and strong in their behalf; lecturer, author, essayist, poet, humorist, philosopher and journalist, his genius found many fields and was foremost in all.

But not by men whom his great soul dazzled will he most be missed from his high place and mourned, but by those who knew him as comforter and counselor; those who walked with him and drank his thoughts from their source; those whom he cheered in sorrow and rejoiced with in triumph; those who were with him when he laid care aside and was the merriest and the drollest of all; those who called him friend and loved him and were beloved by him; those who saw him merely as the man—the great man with that great heart whose generous pulses are now stilled forever—they will grieve and find no other in his place.

Henry Ward Beecher was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813. He was the eighth child of Lyman and Roxana Foote Beecher. The convergence of two long lines of sturdy New England ancestry is represented by the union of these names, dating back on either side to the settlement of New Haven in 1638, when a widow, Hannah Beecher, and Andrew Ward came over from England with Davenport. Lyman Beecher and Roxana Foote, the descendants of these Puritan pioneers, were married Sept. 10, 1799, and moved to East Hampton, L. I., and subsequently to Litchfield, Conn., where, as already stated, Henry Ward was born. His father at this time was ministering to a congregation at a salary of $500 a year, out of which a family, soon increased to ten children, was to be maintained and educated. The childhood of Henry Ward was unmarked by the possession of a single child's toy as a gift from any older person, or a single fete. From his father and mother he inherited a perfectly solid, healthy organization of brain, muscle and nerves; and the uncaressing, let alone system under which he was brought up gave him early habits of vigor and self-reliance.

Henry Ward Beecher's mother died when he was only three years old. He began his education at a little school in Litchfield kept by a widow named Kilburn. From here he went to the district school, the dispensary of learning for the country children of the neighborhood. At the age of ten a more earnest course of study was inaugurated by his removal to the private school of Rev. Mr. Lockard in the town of Bethlehem. A year passed in this place, where the unrestrained freedom of the kind, indulgent household in which he lived allowed him long sessions of intercourse with woods and fields, through which he roamed at will, gratifying that love for nature which was a strong characteristic. Little advancement was made in his studies by such a derogatory course. His writing was bad, his spelling was worse, and the smoothness of his Latin recitations showed unmistakable "scribbling." He was recalled home, and soon after placed under the care of a sister, who was then at the head of a young ladies' school at Hartford, where Henry was the only boy among forty girls. He returned to Litchfield, and soon after the whole atmosphere of his life was changed by the removal of his family to Boston. The change from the country to brick walls and narrow streets produced a depressing influence on his mind. It finally assumed the form of a determination to seek a life of freedom and adventure, the sincerity of which was evident from his energetic preparations for a voyage, and from the testimony of his later years, for in one of his sermons he says: "I recollect three or four instances in which it seems to me that if certain occurrences had not taken place just as they did I should have been overthrown. If I had not been taken out of Boston at one time as I was, I do not see what would have prevented me from going to destruction."

Through the subterfuge of a letter purposely placed for his father's inspection, Henry made known his intention. Dr. Beecher received it with apparent approbation, and shrewdly suggested that the boy first take a course in mathematics and navigation preparatory to his departure. The youth gladly acceded to the proposition, and was soon established at Mount Pleasant school in Amherst, Mass. He made good progress in mathematics, and the difficulties in his voice, its indistinctness and thickness, were removed in a great measure by a course of elocution. The change wrought by this return to country life was great and immediate, and was a suitable preparation for the reception of those religious truths which came to him at the end of the first year during a season of revival. He united with his father's church in Boston whereupon his dreams of naval ambition were merged into aspirations for the ministry, with a view to which two years of happiness followed at Mount Pleasant in preparation for college. His preparation was thorough, and warranted his entering the sophomore year, an opportunity which his father thought best to yield, for he entered the freshman year, occupying the leisure time which his advanced standing allowed in becoming familiar with the library and in preparing courses of reading and self-culture for independent study. From the first he took a firm stand as a Christian young man, participating in class prayer-meetings, and sharing in religious labors among the neighboring country towns. His religious nature was very deep, and it was profoundly moved by a revival in college during the sophomore year. Upon graduating in 1834 he joined his father, who had two years before removed to Cincinnati.

Mr. Beecher's first steps and studies in preaching may be considered to have really begun during his college course. His strict attention at meetings of prayer and exhortation, both in college and in the neighborhood, combined with the intimacy of an upper classman, a zealous Christian worker, who exerted a strong influence on young Beecher, finally drew upon him the care of a meeting held regularly in a school-house near the village, and with unvarying earnestness he devoted himself to this charge, the beginning of his Christian ministry. One step had already been taken, therefore, to which another was added when, upon going to Cincinnati after graduating he entered upon the study of theology at the Lane university.

With eager enthusiasm and conviction he accepted a call to Lawrenceburg, a small settlement near Cincinnati, on the Ohio river. His experiences here he has himself related in his sermons in the following extracts: "Where I first settled in the ministry the ground was low, and subject to overflow sometimes from the great Miami, sometimes from the Ohio, and sometimes from both. The houses that were built in the early days of poverty were low, and generally twice a year—in the autumn and in the spring, when the snow melted in the mountains—the Ohio came booming down and overflowed, and men were obliged to migrate. They found themselves driven out of their houses. Their cellars were submerged, and frequently the lower stories of their dwellings would fill with water. And they betook themselves to the table-lands, a little back, in boats. I remember that the flock which I first gathered in the wilderness consisted of twenty persons. Nineteen of them were women, and the other was nothing. I remember the days of our poverty, our straitness. I was sexton of my own church at that time. There were no lamps there, so I bought some and I filled them and lit them. I swept the church, and lighted my own fire. I opened the church before prayer-meetings and preaching, and locked it when they were over. I took care of everything connected with the building."

After a short period of this ministerial apprenticeship he received and accepted a call to Indianapolis, where with his wife, whom he had married before leaving Cincinnati, he lived a simple, wholesome life of intense activity, whose chief recreations were an indulgence in agricultural study and pastime. Here he formed a style of preaching that was magnetic and popular, and his reputation began to extend beyond local boundaries.

It was at the end of the eighth year of this ministry that Mr. Beecher received and accepted the call to the Plymouth Congregational church of Brooklyn, N. Y. He entered upon his duties there on Sunday morning, Oct. 10, 1847, a charge which, in its history and in the remarkable career of its pastor in various public functions, as orator, lecturer, political advocate, and minister, is familiar to everybody.

Under the preaching of its new pastor Plymouth church grew in numbers and influence, and received large accessions almost yearly as the fruit of frequent revivals, of which the most noted were those of 1852 and 1858, in the first instance 90 persons having united with the church, and in the second 335 persons being brought to make profession of their faith. Mr. Beecher's labors at this post were zealous and unremitting, and throughout his long pastorate there were few occasions when his congregation missed him from his pulpit for a protracted length of time. His career as a preacher was without a parallel in the history of the church in America. For nearly forty years he preached in the same pulpit to a metropolitan congregation with no considerable rest, with rare exchanges, in the same community, and to a congregation in which there are not a few who have been regular attendants for a large part of this time. During all this time the church was always crowded, every sitting taken, the aisles full, frequently all standing-room occupied. To accommodate the demand for seats the pew holders consented to vacate their seats in the evening, so that every Sunday Beecher preached to two congregations, and it is no exaggeration to say that he employed as much influence to induce his own people to stay away Sunday night as most ministers do to get them out to church. Plymouth church is Mr. Beecher's best monument. It began with twenty-one members. It now numbers more than twenty-five hundred. Out of Mr. Beecher's ministry and his connection with it have grown up three Sunday schools in Brooklyn, which were models when they were organized, and are still studied as patterns of what Sunday schools may be and do. All three are liberally supported by the church. The spiritual work of the church kept pace with its organic growth. The power of its preacher was deep, widespread, and permanent.

Waltzing in the Dark.

The most fashionable dancing-class in Philadelphia, the one to which all the swells belong previous to being launched as "buds," always ends the evening with what is called "the last waltz in the dark." The gas is turned off, with the exception of one or two lights in one of the chandeliers, when these innocents take their final spin down the darkened hall. Boston propriety is much shocked by this free and easy proceeding, and simply considers that Philadelphia society must have taken leave of its senses to permit this horribly "American" freedom. What would French or English mothers say to it? What would the new regime in New York say? Dear, dear! Something "mawsty," no doubt.

The popular blood purifyer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is having a tremendous sale this season. Nearly everybody takes it. Try it yourself.

AN EDITOR'S WIFE.

Mrs. George R. Dent, the Accomplished Spouse of a Republican Editor in the South.

The above portrait is that of a young woman entering the literary field in the South. She is the wife of George R. Dent, the editor of the Memphis *Republican*, and has almost entire charge of the paper. She is a native of Arkansas, and when but a child her father, Judge Carleton, a distinguished lawyer, moved to Texas.

Her closing school-days were spent at Hallin's Institute, Virginia, where she gained distinction as a mathematician. Mrs. Dent is quite young, and it is said by her friends that she has a most amiable disposition.

In publishing this sketch we do so in order to encourage true merit in women devoted to journalism in the South. Below is a recent production from the pen of Mrs. Dent, giving her idea of "the press:"

"Most people have an idea that every clack of the press makes fame and gold for the editor and his staff, when the truth is it generally "pies" both the fame and the gold. This idea of the transcendent power of the press has probably grown from the eulogistic toasts drunk to it at banquets, where the click of glasses conjures from depths of champagne the press perfect.

"Printing in America was born of difficulty, and its mother has stuck to it faithfully. In the seventeenth century there was one poor clergyman too many in England, and his kind friends decided to buy him a ticket to America; and to prevent his returning to the scene of his troubles, they bought him a printing press, so that if the Indians failed to keep him there would be no escape from poverty. The clergyman died before the press reached America, but his press came over safely, and England's monument to liberty was set up in Cambridge, Mass., and was soon throwing a flood of light on town by means of almanacs. These almanacs were the embryo newspapers of the day.

"Those early almanacs were not guilty of anything worse than slandering the moon and getting off bad jokes, but the newspapers are more progressive. By the time they take a man who is running for office through the press two or three times he isn't worth half as much as the cottonseed monopolists would pay for a pint of cottonseed, and hence he had better be used as a fertilizer out at the cemetery.

"A necessary adjunct to the press is a reporter. The poor reporter who lives by snatches—snatches his meals, snatches a little sleep, and his pale, thin face looks as if he was continually on the snatch to keep death from getting him. His most frequent snatch is the interview, which he can always get in imagination or reality with all the prominent personages, until they do say that the reporters stop to interview the ferryman that rows them across the river Styx from sheer force of habit. However, as the most progressive newspaper has never published any of the interviews, it may be mere rumor.

"Another most necessary person about the printing-press is the "typo," who is blamed so much that most people believe that he is the "devil" in the office. It's the typo who makes one's eulogy to one's best friend read so as to bring that best friend down on the writer with his shot gun. And the typo who, when wrongfully accused of making mistakes by the writer, will get out a formidable-looking lard bucket which, according to an unwritten law among "typos," must be filled with "lager" at the accuser's expense. The poor editor soon finds that it is cheaper to have his English butchered than to run any risks of having to fill the lard-bucket."

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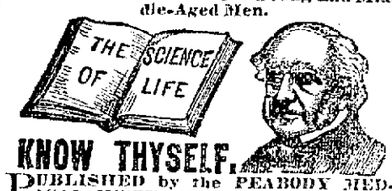

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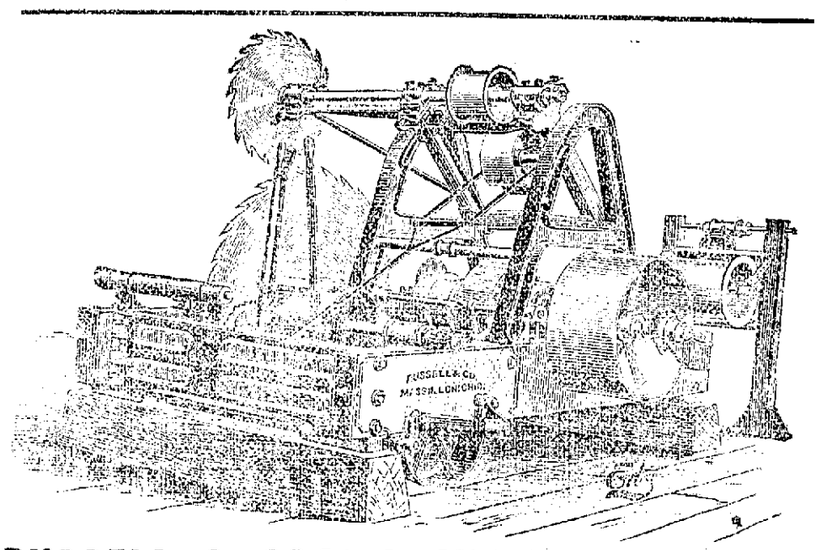

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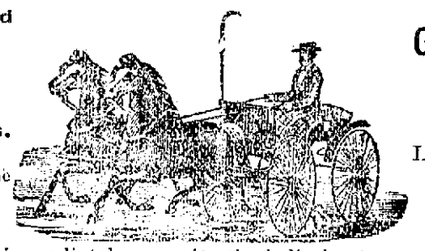

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THE GAME OF BILLIARDS

WHAT WM. SEXTON, SAYS ABOUT IT.

Anybody May Learn Billiards, but the Skill of the Great Players is Born With Them.

There are now in the world five professional billiardists rated as of the first class. They are Vignaux, Schaefer, Slosson, Sexton, and Daly. William Sexton is a small man with light hair, clear, bluish-gray eyes, and a typical shrewd Yankee face. Mr. Sexton says:

"I have been playing billiards ever since I could lift a cue almost. Practice, of course, is necessary to the acquirement of great skill; but unless a man has the natural gift he never can become a great billiard player. Clear eye-sight, good judgment, and steady nerve are indispensable; but besides there is something that I cannot define which makes the artist. It is in the handling of the cue, just as in music the difference between good fiddling and artistic violin playing lies in the handling of the bow to a great extent. Where the difference

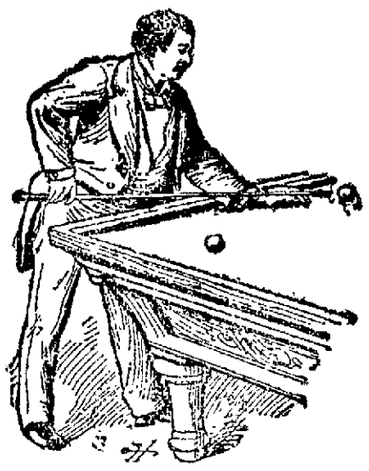
BILLIARDS IN EGYPT.

is and what makes it nobody can tell, but we all know that it exists. You can teach a man to handle a cue properly, to make the strokes by a movement of the wrist and not by swinging the whole arm, for the manipulation of a cue is similar to that of a violin bow; but you can't teach him the delicate accuracy of touch that distinguishes the great billiard player from the good player. In match games nerve is a very important thing to have. Some men are a little shaky at the beginning of a game, and until they get warmed up and absorbed. An inferior player, whose nerve is good at the start, can beat them by getting a lead early in the game too great to be overcome when the better player pulls himself together. Some brilliant exhibition players go to pieces in a match and are beaten by their own nervousness to a certain extent. This can be overcome by training and getting accustomed to the excitement of a match, but the man who never loses control of his nerves and always keeps cool has the advantage. In billiards as in almost everything else, superiority cannot be maintained without temperate habits and obedience to right rules of living. When training for a match a player should give as much attention to his physical condition as would be given to a race horse's, and try to develop steadiness of nerve. Some players are thrown off by an unusual noise, no matter how slight, and anything that distracts the mind from the game hurts their play. We have players here who get nervous if anybody in the room whistles or talks rather loud, and frequently the attendants are obliged to remind a whistler that he is disturbing other players. A man who goes into a billiard room where others are playing ought to make as little noise as possible.

"The great skill of modern billiardists has been made possible by the improvements and modifications of the game and the tables. Up to 1856 the tables were six feet by twelve, and four balls were used. The table was so large that you had to play with four balls to make the game interesting. It was possible then to make 13 points at one shot. In 1856 Berger came over here from France and introduced the three-ball game. He also showed the Americans for the first time the masse shot, which proved to be one of the most valuable shots in the game. It took Americans some time to get used to the three-ball game and re-

EARLY FRENCH BILLIARDS.

cognize its merits, because it was difficult to make points on a big table with only three balls. The first step toward popularizing the game here was made in 1860, when the size of the table was reduced to 5½ by 11 feet. Two Broadway concerns were the first to put in small tables. It was predicted that nobody would play on them, but the advantages soon became apparent, and everybody was brought about. In 1870 the size of the table was again reduced, and in 1873 the Delaney tournament was played on a five-by-ten table. Then the experts began to get the open three-ball game down fine, and make great runs. The rail was soon discovered, and that settled the open game. In a match between first-class players at the open game it is simply a question of who gets the first shot, and after that it is a matter of physical endurance. A player nurses the balls along steadily until the monotonous movement of his hand and wrist tires him, and then he sits down to rest, takes a glass of water, and goes at it again. It is an accident if the other fellow gets a shot. For example, I have frequently wagered that I could nurse the balls along the rail four times around the table without driving a ball across the table, and won the wager. If I drove a ball across and made it come back to position, even that would lose the bet. It was to do away with nursing that the cushion carrom game was devised. The public got tired of seeing players work around the table in that style. In a match people like to see brilliant play and around-the-table shots. When a player sends a ball around the table two or three times and counts, the spectators applaud, but they won't applaud the fiddle-bowing along the rail.



MODERN BILLIARDS.

"The first cushion carrom matches in New York were the result of a dispute between Schaefer and myself about the merits and demerits of the open game. We talked it over until we hit upon the idea of going to the cushion before making a carrom, which would bar out rail playing, and then played a series of matches to test it. Schaefer won the first game by 4 points in 400, but after that I beat him four successive games of 500 points each, the first by 17, second by 27, third by 32, and fourth by 64 points. I then defeated Slosson by 17 points in 500. Playing with Daly, I won the first and he won the second game. Since then the balk-line game has been introduced, but it is not very popular. It is too much trouble to mark off the tables in a public billiard hall. Players want to put the balls on the table and go at it with as little bother as possible, and you don't find them practising the balk-line game. It is a poor game for the spectators at a tournament, because only a few can get near enough to see and appreciate the fine shots. A ball may be played so as to stop just outside of the line, and the play may be very skilful and exact but unless you are near enough to see the lines and notice the closeness of the play you cannot appreciate the merit of the shot. The spectators lose the very best features of the balk-line game, and it becomes dull and uninteresting to them. They may see what appears to be a brilliant round-the-table shot, and be ready to applaud, but the balls stop inside the lines, the shot doesn't count, and only those who are close to the table can see why it doesn't count. For these reasons I think cushion carroms is the best game for public matches, after all. It gives plenty of scope for a player's skill, and the spectators have no difficulty in recognizing the fine points and brilliant shots, while at the same time the monotonous nursing is done away with and immense runs are made impossible. It is a game that can be played upon any table by anybody who can play billiards at all.

"Almost anybody can learn to play billiards by going the right way about it, and nearly everybody does try to learn in some fashion. The fascination of the game is in its infinite variety of combinations and situations requiring the exercise of judgment and accuracy of calculation. It is always new to the oldest player, and the most skillful player in the world cannot exhaust the possibilities of the game. The things that can be done with billiard balls are wonderful and some of them seem impossible. Schaefer, whom I consider the best all-round player and the best fancy shot in the world, can make a billiard ball do anything but talk. The balls cannot be placed upon the table in such position that he cannot make a counting shot. But one does not need to acquire the skill of Schaefer in order to enjoy the game, any more than he need be an Ole Bull to enjoy violin playing. The great players are born with the requisite qualities. Among ordinary players the difference of aptitude develops very quickly. The novice who has some natural knack may beat tomorrow night the oldest player who discounted him last night. I have actually known players to improve as rapidly as that after once getting the right idea of a game. That is one of the reasons why the game of billiards holds its own, no matter what new notions temporarily gain popularity. It is the best of all games of skill and it is played more today than ever before, and will be played more ten years hence than ever."

A DIFFICULT SHOT.

Cleopatra played a sort of billiards in Egypt, and Cathire More, one of the original kings of Ireland, was so devoted to billiards that he spent most of his time, when he wasn't fighting some other kings of Ireland, discounting his courtiers, and when he died left "fifty billiard balls of brass, with pools and cues of the same materials," according to veracious historians. The Knights Templars, when they returned from the first crusade to the Holy Land, brought the game to England and made it popular even among the monks of that period. When the order of Templars was overthrown by Philip of France, the game disappeared for a time from England. It was introduced into France in the time of Louis XI. in an improved form. During the reign of one of the Henrys a Parisian artisan named Vigne built for the king a billiard table with a bed of stone covered with cloth, the first table of the kind on record. As the game was then played, the object was to drive the balls into a hole in the middle of the table, and the idea of having pockets probably had its original in that old French game. James I. of England was a devotee of a billiard sharp, as appears from the following note in the accounts of his exchequer:

"To Henry Waller, our joyner, for one billiarde boarde twelve foote longe and fower foote broade, the frame being walnut tree well wrought and cerved, with eight great skrewes and eighteen small skrewes."

USING THE BRIDGE.

The game underwent many changes in its migrations from Egypt to England, and in the beginning of the eighteenth century it was played on a square table having three pockets, all on one side. In the middle of the table was a small arch of iron, and at a little distance from the arch was an upright cone called the king. The mace was used more than the cue for driving the balls. There were no cushions in those days. Billiards came to America with the earliest settlers, and during the days of the Revolution it was very popular. During the first half of this century the game was played on a table six feet by twelve, having six pockets, and four balls generally were used. The leather tip for the cue was invented in 1823 by a French player. The invention of a perfect elastic cushion in 1854 by Michael Phelan completed the conditions necessary for scientific play and made mathematical accuracy possible.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE WISCONSIN SONG-BIRD.

A Glimpse of Mrs. E. W. Wilcox in Her New England Home.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

On the widest and prettiest street in the busy, bustling town of Meriden, Conn., within easy distance of the station, is an attractive country house, two stories and pointed roof, which have of late taken the place of the mansard, an artistic railing surrounds the house, giving within the inclosure space for flower beds. The house is gray and is a modification of the so called Queen Anne and modern style. This is the home of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the Wisconsin song-bird, who came from the far West to form a new abiding place, at her most congenial marriage, in this Connecticut town.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is anything but conventional or formal. She creeps right into your heart and stays there. She knows it would have been the more proper thing to have her guests admitted by her neat housemaid, shown to the drawing-room and their cards sent her. But that wouldn't be characteristic. She is as impatient as a child and does everything in an unexpected, girlish way. An enthusiast where she is fond—and she is fond of almost everybody—she looks on the sunny side of life and extracts all its pleasures. She has always done this, even in her young girlhood when she first began to write and money was much more of an object than it is with her today. That was before her poems had become so widely sung and read, before they yielded her an income which has enabled her to provide comfortably for those she holds dear and for the mother from whose love of books and poetry Mrs. Wilcox derived much of her talent.

My hostess bid me welcome, and we passed from the hall into the parlors, which are connected by sliding doors, while beyond was dining-room, &c. The parlors are at the left of the entrance hall and are furnished brightly and comfortably; books, engravings, a piano and knicknacks fill up the picture. One cannot imagine this poetess in the role of a housekeeper, nor does she essay this branch of her home; it runs smoothly apparently as by magic, but really by trustworthy hands. To entertain, to write, to converse, to advance new ideas, and to devote much time to the perfect enjoyment of her married life, which is an unusually congenial one, are her occupations. Nothing so touches her heart as to be told some woman is unhappy in her marriage. As might be supposed from her poems, she is of an intensely emotional nature. She is all smiles, all enjoyment, when suddenly some story of distress will fill her eyes with tears. She is a great friend of women, and is always made happier to know she has gained the love of a woman.

After a time we went through the house. There is a pretty guest chamber on the second floor, all in blue, and beyond a series of apartments belonging to my hostess; then she led me into a small, cosy-looking room, directly over the front door. "This is my study," she said. "Here I do all my writing."

Mrs. Wilcox does most of her writing on the impulse; she has no stated hours. One of the sweetest poems she ever wrote was composed after 12 at night, when she sat alone in her apartment and her muse came to her. Sometimes, however, it is a difficult task. When her charming poem which the *World* published on the Bartholdi statue was to be written she gave up several times in despair, saying she was not in the mood, but her husband urged her to continue "giving me many of the ideas, too," said Mrs. Wilcox. "Oh, he often is such an assistance to me, and really has the most poetical thoughts, only he is unable to put them into rhyme," she continued. "He really insisted on my remaining at the table till the poem was finished," she said laughingly. Ella Wheeler was most fortunate in her choice of a husband. He is a successful man, much engrossed in his business, and one who knew him but little would not accredit him with being of so much help to his wife in her literary pursuits, but Mr. Wilcox is greatly interested in her writing.

Their marriage was peculiar, in the fact that the courtship was almost entirely by letter and the engagement was after only their third meeting, although the acquaintance had extended over a considerable length of time. Mr. Wilcox first saw his wife on the street while he was walking with a friend. Ella Wheeler bowed to his companion and Mr. Wilcox immediately asked him who the lady was.

She wears a peculiar bracelet, which commemorates the different epochs of their friendship. It is of gold, with bangle ornaments. The first is a gold horseshoe, set with turquoise, bearing the date of the first time Mr. Wilcox saw her. Next comes a gold placque, with a ruby set in the center, with the date of the beginning of the correspondence. A shell set with a diamond bears the date of introduction. A gold medallion is dated with the engagement, while an old Roman gold star typifies a "star week of happiness," to use Mrs. Wilcox's words. The last ornament is very beautiful. It is a crown of diamonds and an anchor of rubies twisted together, forming the wedding bangle.

Mrs. Wilcox's life in Meriden is a very happy one. She is quite a wonder to many of the townspeople, some at first holding aloof from her when she came to make her home among them, "a certain awe for the lady who writes poetry," as some one put it, but after a while they grew to know her and she has made many friends. "Still," said Mrs. Wilcox, "I sometimes miss the spontaneity of natures, they are not apparently seeking truths; we do not see that look of inquiry that means progression." "Is it different in the West?" I asked. "It is different in the intensity of expression," said Mrs Wilcox. "The Western people are hungry for progress and they will have it, in every way, literature, cultivation or whatever it may be, and naturally one finds many responsive hearts among such people."

Mrs. Wilcox is a good horsewoman, and is frequently seen cantering through the town costumed in a gray habit. As most poets are supposed to be different from the rest of mankind in their ideas of life, taste, &c., Mrs. Wilcox is no exception. She dresses in a manner wholly her own. She invariably wears white indoors, and it is usually a white satin, in Kate Greenaway style, with high puffs to the sleeves and short, gathered waist. She finds white satin does not soil as easily as one might suppose, owing to its glazed surface. In the evening she wears the same style of dress, only with low neck and short sleeves.

"My dresses, although effective, do not cost any more than many plainer ones. White satin is not as expensive as black, you know." She added: "I wouldn't like women—young girls especially—to get their heads filled with fine clothes through me. I used to cry, as a child, when I saw others much more finely dressed than I, until I learned it was all a matter of taste and that the ugliest costume is frequently the most costly."

On the street Mrs. Wilcox usually wears dark blue; she dislikes black and never wears it, but this is one of her idiosyncracies, for black dresses are considered becoming by most women. Is Ella Wheeler Wilcox handsome, how does she look, is she old or young? All these questions are frequently asked by those who read her poems. Well, let me tell you how she looked this charming winter's day of which I write. Imagine a girlish figure, not too short. A young woman—thirty? Well, perhaps a little more, when one remembers how long she has written. Yet she could easily pass for many years younger. She impresses one as a girl, yet she is profound enough in conversation, when she is in the humor. A head covered with a luxuriant growth of red brown hair, which falls down about her like a mantle. She usually dresses it high, with soft curls resting upon her forehead. Rather pale, with a slender face, and brown eyes, and a kindly expression. There you have Ella Wheeler Wilcox.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

Nine-tenths of men who apply for relief at the London workhouse are unmarried. This is indirect but striking testimony to the good effects of matrimony.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

P. S.—Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Piano tuning is now suggested as an employment in which women would probably do well.

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are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretion.

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CATARRH

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CHAPMAN.

Cyrus O. Young, with his life partner, intend to commence housekeeping on his (Sce) farm.

We notice from the Brookfield correspondence that Tuscarawas township has quite a surplus in their treasury after their general settlement. We would suggest that that the trustees appropriate a part of their surplus to make the roads in the northern part of their township passable, for it stands badly in need of it.

On Saturday eve. March 26th, a grand entertainment will be given, consisting of dramas, farces, vocal and instrumental music, the proceeds to go towards the benefit of our Sunday school The management is placed in competent hands and a good time can safely be expected. Turn out and patronize a good cause, and at the same time give our folks a boom.

The notice of J Lawack & Son, Prop., of the Fulton broom factory in the issue of March 4, escaped our eye until after our last week's items had been sent in. They deny what appeared in our items some time ago We would simply say that it was so reported to us, and as we never frequent such places we are unprepared to prove the rumor, but we are prepared to prove their honesty, for we know of flesh that was put on their bones six years ago that has not been paid for.

Mr Udlloway, telegraph operator at Paul's Station and a local detective shadowed one of Coxy's quarrymen for some time on suspicion of being one of the Ravenna murderers. he finally sent for Fulton's marshal, and after sizing the man up concluded to arrest him and take him to Fulton. At his hearing he proved himself to be a Salvationist from Canton So the three or four thousand dollars that they had in their minds had disappeared, and the man is again at work, for Mr J S. Coxy

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Ella Reed, of Canton, is visiting with her grandma on Canal street

B. F. Reed expects to leave us in the near future and take up his abode among North Industry's hills

Mr. D. B. Parcel, who has been so seriously ill all winter, was seen upon our streets last Wednesday

Protracted meeting commenced in the U. B church on last Sunday evening, with Revs. Lenasters and Slusser at the helm.

The organization of a Knights of Pythias lodge has been effected, and this evening the institution of Navarre Lodge No. 240, K. of P. will take place.

Rev P. P Herbruck's lecture "London the Great," was attended by a large audience last Tuesday evening. The gentleman is a fine orator, and the lecture was well rendered.

Navare's business men are seeking centralization, and it appears as though they were going to accomplish their desires. The *Independent* office will move from Rochester square to center square about April 1.

The prospect for a town hall for Navarre seemed very bright last week, and the council, which thought that for once they had done their duty, exulted in apparent success But this week, those opposed to the grand improvement, raised a dissention, voice in an alarming manner, and the town hall project does not look so hopeful. How strange it is that Navarre should have such a "harmonious" set of workers. A change in politics might do some of them good.

ELTON.

Mrs. Mary Galehouse is visiting her daughter Mrs. Daniel Boughman.

Pay day Saturday and Elton assumed the usual hilarity of such occasions.

The face of Mr. Kinney, our most prosperous Italian, is beaming like the noon-day sun over the little heir who came to his house recently.

Mrs. Eggensweiler, a wealthy old lady living in the country, was buried on Wednesday, her husband having preceded her to the grave only a few weeks.

Mr and Mrs. Klingel were reminded of their wedding anniversary by the entrance of a number of their friends last Saturday. Notwithstanding their surprise, they entertained in their usual charming manner. An elegant dinner was served. A novel feature of the occasion was the lemonade made from the lemons grown on Mrs. Huston's trees,

A writer in a recent issue of a Baptist paper says: "The Juniata Association, the Redstone Association, and the Baltimore Association, were once large and flourishing bodies, but in an evil day, under the combined influence of human selfishness and of a one-sided and exaggerated view of the truth they adopted anti-mission sentiments: they denounced the folly and presumption of going to preach to the heathen, as if God did not know his own business' (their exact words). What the result has been is no secret. Once the Baptists were strong all through the lower tier of counties, but anti-mission has been the death of them." The church that sinneth after this manner "it shall die." The result is the same whether the sin arise from "anti mission" or "co-mission" practices. —*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

PENCHANT PARAGRAPHS.

A CONDENSATION OF THE TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Political Pointers and Personal Palavers. Labor, Love and Trades' Trials—Ball Ramblings—Foreign Fancies and Fives. Casualties and Crimes—News Notes.

Senator Sherman and party are in Florida.

It is rumored the president is giving some attention to the name of Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, for the United States treasuryship.

The Bay State Club Democratic organization of Boston gave its annual dinner at the Revere house. Speaker Carlisle was the orator of the occasion.

Major Charles H. Blackburn, a brilliant Cincinnati attorney and orator, has changed his life and become an evangelist

Sherman and his party have reached Havana.

The Lynchburg Virginian was sold at auction to a syndicate of the leading business men of that city. Alex McDonald present editor of the News, will assume editorial control.

Ex-Secretary Manning sailed on the Arizona for Europe on Tuesday

Gen. E. S. Bragg, now living at Fond du Lac, has been made partially blind by paralysis

Archbishop Corrigan has returned to New York from Nassau, much improved in health.

Dr. Parker, of London, is talked about as Beecher's successor in the Plymouth pulpit. He ranks next to Spurgeon in popularity.

Cable Sparks.

The 151 soldiers and officers concerned in the recent revolt at Rustchuk, Bulgaria, have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from three years to life

A deadly plague of cholera is raging in Chili

The sultan of Morocco is enforcing a total liquor and tobacco abstinence law.

Prussia has proposed to the pope that he call a European congress to settle the eastern and Egyptian questions, and that in such event Bismarck would propose general disarmament.

The plotters against the czar's life, who were lying in wait for him with bombs, when arrested were six students. The assassination was to be a part of a conspiracy to overthrow the czar and establish a constitutional government. It is not connected with Nihilism. Large numbers of land owners have been arrested for abetting the scheme.

Railroad Reading.

Thomas Blair has been appointed general passenger agent of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California railroad.

The proposed Huntington bridge at Cincinnati must be forty three feet above high-water mark. So it has been decided by the governor.

The Ohio legislature has passed a bill authorizing the sale of the Southern railway by the sheriff on the question to the people of Cincinnati especially. An amendment to the bill awaits the concurrence of the senate.

The system of numbering the hours of the day from 1 to 24 is gaining favor with the railroads

Compliance with the interstate railroad law will probably not prevent reduced rates for summer trade.

The new fast mail between New York and Kansas City made its first trip in ninety nine hours and fifty nine minutes.

Fire Record.

Heywood Bros. furniture storage warehouse, New York City, was damaged to the extent of $20,000 by fire.

At Howell, Mich., a number of business houses and scores of frame dwellings were burned, entailing a loss of $67,000. The fire originated in the store of F. N. Monroe, chairman of the county Prohibition party committee. An inkstand was discovered in the assistants' room. Clark the night watchman. Monroe had been warned by the saloon keepers to stop his prohibition work.

Whites lubricating oil works at Cincinnati were burned with a loss of $75,000.

A fire in Buffalo destroyed Heller Gremer & Co's wholesale grocery, with a loss of $250,000, also the Masonic Temple, valued at $250,000 and damaged the Commercial Advertiser office

Labor Notes.

At Exary's shoe factory, Albany, N. Y., 525 hands have struck.

The switchmen at the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio are taking up.

The striking shoemakers at Worcester, Mass., are growing violent, and have threatened to put incendiarism to death.

Five hundred miners in the Shenango valley, Pa., have struck for higher wages.

The six hundred strikers at the American Wire works, Cleveland, have been paid off and discharged

A big strike is probable among the employes of a large Cincinnati safe manufactory.

Forty three employes of the government printing office at Washington have been discharged to reduce expenses.

Casualties.

Samuel Moore was found mangled on the railroad track at Lafayette, Ind., and died.

Charles Leckes, aged eighty years, residing near Sandoval, Ill., fell down a flight of stairs and was instantly killed.

Charles Kase, engaged in painting a building in Philadelphia, was precipitated ninety feet to the ground by the breaking of a scaffold. His skull was crushed.

J. N. Webster, of Des Moines, Iowa, father-in-law of J. B. Wakefield president of the San Francisco Stock board, while enroute to visit the latter fell from the train in some way and later died.

Hugh Donovan and wife, of Brace Bridge, Ont., were burned to death in their dwelling.

The Death Roll.

N. T. Stratton, ex-congressman of New Jersey, is dead.

Cyril Searle, actor, husband of Rose Eytinge, died at Savannah, Ga.

Ex Congressman Nathan T. Stratton, of New Jersey, is dead, aged seventy-three years

Lytton Edward Sothern, the actor, son of the late E. A. Sothern, is dead.

Miss Fogg has died of injuries received by the bursting of a bomb shell at the storming of the Kercastle at Montreal during the carnival.

Business Troubles.

The clothier L. Levinson, New York, has failed with $250,000 liabilities

George S. Crawford, dealer in hard wood lumber, Cincinnati has assigned.

James Boswell & Sons, carriage manufacturers at Springfield, O., have failed. Liabilities $65,000

The morocco factory of E. A. Smith & Co., Philadelphia, was seized by the sheriff. The liabilities of the firm amount to $300,000; assets about $200,000.

Politica Pointers.

An effort is being made to reapportion Philadelphia so that Congressman Randall's district will be made strongly Republican.

The United Labor party in St. Louis has nominated a city ticket.

NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

Fresh, Crispy Gleanings of Recent Noteworthy Happenings and Events.

In New York City, Sunday, Benjamin Leventhal, nineteen years old, quarreled with his father, shooting and killing him. He then fired two shots into his own head and died almost instantly.

An unknown but fatal sheep disease has appeared near Paris, Ky.

In a fist fight between boys at Yonkers, N. Y., one of them was killed with a knock down blow

The Polar Telegraph company, with a capital of $100,000, has been incorporated at Minneapolis

The Ohio legislature is preparing for a big rush of legislative measures during the last week of the session.

A number of United States courts will soon close up shop on account of a shortage in appropriation.

Isaac Helfelfinger, a good-for-naught of Monroeville, Ind., was found frozen to death Monday morning.

A mail pouch was stolen from the junction south of Lafayette, Ind., and the rifled letters were found scattered in the neighborhood.

The Polar Telegraph company, from Minneapolis north, has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000.

In a carousal at Scranton, Pa., James Barrett, a miner, shot and killed the two Murrelli brothers and wounded others.

The Ashland iron mine, at Ironwood, Mich., a promising speculation, has been sold to the Penokee & Gogebic Developing company.

At Moorehead, Rowen county, Kentucky, in a street banter, John Trumbo innocently drew a revolver and pulling the trigger, shot J. N. Witcher dead.

Albert Parr, the messenger boy of New York, who skipped recently with $20,650 in non-negotiable checks, has been found with tramps in New Jersey.

John McNally, for many years passenger conductor on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, was found dead on the floor of his grocery. Cause of death, intemperance.

There is a great scandal in New York Masonic circles, and 12 lodges have had their charters taken from them because of the admission of 7 saloon-keepers here there and other noted crooks.

At Philadelphia George Simon, aged thirteen years, was found asphyxiated in the cellar of his home. He had been reading an account of the sacrifice of a girl, which led him to follow her example.

The United States supreme court has postponed the solution of a question, which is considered as a set-back of the Standard oil company in and the Lake Shore railroad, charged with discrimination in freight rates in favor of the Standard oil company.

The man who shot Officer O'Neil, in Boston, last Saturday morning, is Thos. Wallace Kane. He is supposed to have been connected with the various safe burglaries recently perpetrated in that neighborhood. He is still at large. The doctors think O'Neil has about an even chance of recovery

The Connecticut senate has passed eulogistic resolutions on the late Henry Ward Beecher.

David Gordon, of Cincinnati, is wanted in New York to inherit a big section of property. He will probably turn up instanter.

Thomas Hartman killed Ira Alexander with a stone in Dover, Ind. The two quarreled over a little money matter.

The governor of Tennessee has signed the bill providing for the submission of a prohibitory constitutional amendment to a vote of the people

The Irish of Washington will not parade on St. Patrick's day, but will save their money and send it to the poor in Ireland and to the Nation first leaders.

The conclave's verdict in the Dunmead cases at New Brunswick, N. J., declares the deceased came to their end from lack of medical attention during sickness

MARKET REVIEW.

Latest Quotations From Cincinnati and Elsewhere for March 16.

FLOUR Fancy $4.75@4.90, family $3.35@3.65

WHEAT No 2 red winter, 94@94½c; No. 3 red winter, 90@90½c; No. 2 mixed, 93c.

CORN No 2 mixed, 38@38½c; No. 3 mixed, 36@36½c; No. 2 white, 40@40½c.

OATS No 2 mixed, 28@28½c; No. 3 mixed, 26@26½c; No. 2 white, 30@30½c.

RYE No 2, 58@59c.

PORK Family, $18.00@18.25; regular $18.00@18.25.

LARD Kettle 8½@8½c.

BACON Shoulders 8@8½c, clear sides 8@8½c.

CHEESE Ohio choice to fancy, 12½@13c; New York, 13@13½c

POULTRY Live chickens, $2.50@2.75 per dozen; live turkeys, 8@9c.

WOOL Ohio fine delaine, 32@33c; fine unwashed delaine, 28@29c; common to fair, heavy, washed medium clothing, 31@32c; combing, 30@32c; fine merino X and XX, 26@28c; fine and coarse, four to six washed, 27@28c; coarse, 25@26c.

HAY No 1 timothy, $10.00@11.00; No. 2, $9.00@10.00; mixed, $8.00@9.00; prairie, $6.00@7.50; wheat, oats and rye $8.00@9.00.

CATTLE Good to choice butchers, $4.25@4.60; fair to good, $3.75@4.00; common, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@3.75; good fat cows and heifers, $3.00@3.25; good bulls and calves $3.00@3.25.

HOGS Select butchers, $5.05@5.12½; fair to good packing, $5.00@5.05; fair to good light, $5.30@5.35; pigs, $4.90@5.00; culls, $4.60@4.80

SHEEP Common to fair, $4.75@5.00, good to choice, $5.25@5.50; common to fair lambs, $4.00@5.25; good to choice, $5.25@5.50.

Boston Wool Market.

Receipts of wool for the past week, 1320 bales domestic, 1,600 bales foreign; sales, 2,13 [illegible] lbs. domestic, 538,000 lbs. Quotations: Ohio XX and above, 34@35c; do XX 33@34c; do X, 30@32c; do No 1, 36@38c; Michigan X, 30@31c; Michigan delaine, 34@35c; unmerchantable Michigan, X, 30@31c; unmerchantable Ohio, X, 32@33c; No. 1 combing washed, 36c; Kentucky three-eighths blood, combing, 34c; do one-quarter blood, combing 28@29c; Texas fine, twelve months, 22@24c; do fine, six to eight months, 19@22c; do medium, twelve months, 26@27c; do medium, six to eight months, 24@25c; do fall, fine, 18@20c; do medium, 24@22; Georgia, unwashed, 30@34c; California northern spring, free, 27@29c; Southern California, spring, free, 15@16c; California, burry and defective, 12@16c; free, fall, 15@20c; Southern fall 24@15c; Eastern Oregon, ordinary, fine 18c; Eastern Oregon, choice, 24@26c; Valley Oregon, No 1 35@36c; do No 2, 30@32c; do No. 3, 21@25c; Wyoming, fine, 19@20c; do, three-eighths blood, 23@24c; do, one-half blood, 21@23c; do medium, 21@23c; Montana fine choice 21@23c; do, average, 20@22c; fine medium choice, 21@26c; do do, average 23@24c; medium choice, 25c; do average, 23@24c; low, 20c. Maine superfine, 33@34c; Eastern A supers, 31@32c; do, B supers, 30@31c, Western superfine, 30@32c; extra, 30@32c; combing pulled, 32@35c; Montevideo, 30@31c; Australian cross-bred, 30@32c; do combing, 35@40c; do clothing, 31@33c.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE Closing strong; $5.00@5.30; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; common, $4.00@4.50. Receipts, 111 head; shipments, 95 head.

HOGS Active; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 500 head; Philadelphias, $5.45@5.60; best Yorkers, $5.40@5.45; fair, $5.30@5.40; common and high, $5.30@5.35.

SHEEP Firm; prime $5.10@5.30; fair to good, $4.50@5.00; common, $3.00@3.50; lambs, $5.00@6.00. Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 2,800 head.

New York.

WHEAT No. 1 state red, 91½@c; No. 2 red winter, 93½c May, 91½c.

CORN Mixed, 46c; May, 48½c.

OATS No 1 white state, 36@c; No. 2, 30½c.

CATTLE $4.00@5.60 per 100 lbs, live weight.

HOGS $5.00@5.75 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP $4.00@6.10 per 100 lbs, live weight.

COTTON Quiet; middling uplands, 10½c; do New Orleans, 10½@10c; March, 9.81c; April, 9.89; May, 9.99c; June, 10.11c; July, 10.20c; August, 10.15c; September, 9.71c; October, 9.31c

Chicago.

CATTLE Closed to-day slipping, $3.75@5.25, mixed, $2.00@3.85; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS Fair to good, $5.30@5.60; mixed packing, $5.30@5.50; [illegible] $5.15@5.25.

SHEEP Common to fair, $3.25@4.85; lambs, 4.00@6.75

Toledo.

WHEAT [illegible] 2 [illegible] $94c

CORN [illegible] 40c; May, 44½c

OATS No. 2 rejected, cash, 30c.

MASSILLON.

Wheat, per bushel	$0.80
Oats	30
Corn	38@40
Barley	65@70
Hay, per ton	10 00
Eggs per doz	18
Chickens per lb	04
Butter	26
Potatoes	30@30
Family flour, per sack	1.05@1.60

Health Bulletin.

Reports to the State Board of Health from 88 observers, (embracing 53 counties), show the following diseases to prevail for the week ending Friday noon, March 11, 1887. Last two columns of figures are for previous week based on report of 74 observers

FORM OF DISEASE (In the order of prevalence.)	No. who report cases.	No. of cases reported.	No. who report cases.	No. of Cases reported.
Bronchitis, (acute)	67	318	45	132
Tonsilitis	35	61	27	45
Pneumonia	33	78	26	42
Rheumatism, (acute)	31	57	22	38
Intermittent fever	25	42	18	35
Diphtheria	16	38	16	39
Pleurisy	18	22	15	23
Measles	33	315	13	218
Remittent fever	24	44	13	19
Erysipelas	20	24	13	15
Consumption	20	28	9	15
Croup membranous	2	2	7	8
Dysentery	8	12	6	7
Scarlet fever	1	8	5	24
Typho-malarial fever	8	10	6	6
Typhoid fever	3	6	4	4
Whooping cough	12	75	3	11

Acute Bronchitis and Measles the prevailing diseases. New cases of Diphtheria reported in the following counties: Monroe, Muskigum, Asthabula, Adams, Crawford, Columbiana, Hamilton, Licking, Putman, Ross, Franklin, Tuscarawas and Union. Scarlet fever reported in Van Wert, Ottawa, Hamilton and Ashland counties Measles prevails in Shelby, Adams, Perry, Allen and Union counties.

C. O Probst, Secretary.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Mr. Corbin may be an awful smart railroad financier, but he has much to learn in regard to managing the coal trade. For instance, his company after taking orders and being unable to fill them because of any labor troubles, cannot calmly cancel those orders. That is to say, not if they expect to continue in business.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

For the year ending Oct. 31, 1886, the total receipts to the Parent Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church were $902,128. To which, however, might be added $10,000 raised by the South India Conference to equal a like sum voted them by the General Committee for the prosecution of work within the bounds of that Conference. This would make the grand total $1,002,128. Of this amount, excluding the $10,000 referred to, $827,592 was raised by collections, the balance was received from legacies and sundry sources. The General Committee has called for a million for missions for 1887, by collections only. This will require an advance in the collections of $162,407 for the year, or an increase of $3,170 for each week.

A Chinese convert said: "A man who is a sinner is like a man who has fallen down a pit. There came by a Confucian philosopher, and gave the man a lecture: 'What a fool you were to fall in there. I advise you when you are out not to fall in again,' and passed by. Then there came a Buddhist priest, and in a tone of pity he said, 'Oh, poor man, I am very sorry for you, but I cannot reach so far down; but if you could climb up half way I could help you.' 'Ah, sir,' said the poor sinner, 'but that is my trouble—if I could climb up half way I could climb the rest.' 'Then I cannot help you, there you must lie.' Then the Lord Jesus came by, and with an Almighty arm of grace He stooped as low as the poor man had fallen and lifted him, not to the edge of the pit, where he could fall in again, but into a safe place where he was safe forever."

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

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They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.

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Ladies' Gold Watch

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A $35 WATCH FOR $25.

At Miller's Jewelry Store,

Corner Main and Mill streets. (In Park Drug Store.)

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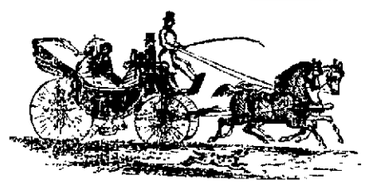

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Miners of the finest quality of Massillon coal, best quality of Massillon lump and pure nut for cook stove use. Coarse and fine slack for base burners

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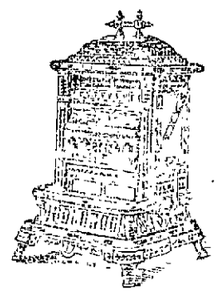

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House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street

Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton road.

Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.

The Newstetter house on South East street.

A large lot fronting on West Main street.

Kent Jarvis Second Addition, to Low Russell & Co's lots:

W. ½ of lots No. 34, 35 and 36 on Chester street.

Lot No. 6 on Erie street.

E. ½ of lots No. 25, 26 and 27 Edwin street.

Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwin street.

W. ½ of lots No 15 and 16 Dwight street.

One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay, addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

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with a large stock of

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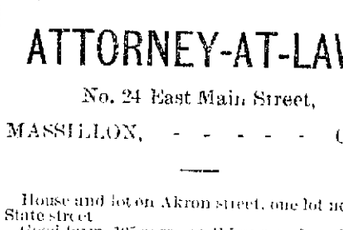
DR. F. Z. GROFF,



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Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
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Tables,
Lounges,
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
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Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

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JOHN H. OGDEN.

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—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

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Dealer in Real Estate,

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Fine Business Property,

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